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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 27 1938

In the Russian Colony

BY "STROY"

An interesting economic survey of the Russian colony has been completed by Commander N. G. Fomin, Chairman of the National Committee. According to data collected, only 10 per cent. of the colony are well-to-do, while at the other extreme 20 per cent. are unemployed. Thus the other 70 per cent., the middle layer that in the Russian colony can be held equivalent to what the French call the "third estate" takes in the overwhelming majority of Russian Shanghailanders.

Unemployment among Russians has a tendency to grow, Commander Fomin reveals. The first impetus in this direction was given by the world economic depression, whose effects were first experienced in the local labour front in 1932. The hectic year of 1937 gave a further jolt to the Russian colony, especially to that not inconsiderable number of its members who lived in Chapei and Nantao. It must be remembered, notes Commander Fomin, that in Shanghai, Russians do not live independently but adapt themselves to the city's foreign and Chinese life, between which circles they try, as it were, to act as mediators and go-betweens. The "third estate," of course, caters also to itself and to that well-to-do part of the colony that finds its embodiment in Russian factories, shops, places of amusement, the medical world, etc. The events of last year reacted painfully on the whole colony. They reacted even on those who earn $500 to $600 a month, as they have been hard hit by the mercurial rise in prices of food, lodging and practically everything else—especially if they have families to provide for.

A Mystery

How Russians earning $50, $70, $100 or $125 a month are able to live under these conditions remains a mystery. All of them, whether with families or not, live in rooms, having long forgotten the comforts of flats; and it can be surmised that far from all have hot meals every day. Into the same category fall the many family-men who work as watchmen, as bodyguards, in the Volunteer Corps, or in the Fire Brigade; and of these the colony has no less than a thousand. An easier time of it is had by families several of whose members—the father, the mother, the grown-up sons or daughters—bring in pay-cheques at the end of every month. Here the budget is balanced with the help of every dollar.

Russian charity is making a major contribution to enable youth to secure positions. In Russian schools a good education can be had for very small fees. Free medical service is given indigent Russians both by the Orthodox Confraternity and by the French authorities. No less than 135,000 free meals were given out last year. And a committee composed of all foreign charity organizations in Shanghai is seeking means of further helping the Russian colony, two thirds of whose population of 20,000 to 25,000 subsist on salaries that no foreigner would deem sufficient for livelihood in Shanghai at the present time.

New Russian Journal

A new Russian newspaper, published in 211 Yangtzepoo Road, has made its appearance in Shanghai. This journal, which will start by coming out as a weekly, is called the "Russkyi Golos" (Russian Voice), and officially terms itself "the organ of the fight against Communism." Its first leading article it promises to "serve the politically active portion of the nationally inclined Russian emigration." The Editor of this new periodical is Mr. N. I. Djogalin.

In Our Russian Colony

By AN. A. NOGAYTSEFF

Among the numerous Russian newspapers published in Shanghai there is one, the recent appearance of which gave birth to all sorts of rumours and gossips among the Russians.

First of all nobody knows where the said paper, which is titled "The Active", is being published, or where is the address of its office and who is the editor of the paper.

There are many Russians who are willing to subscribe to the paper but nobody knows where to apply and yet the canvassers for subscriptions to "The Active", are very difficult to be found. Regarding the editor of this mysterious paper, there are also different rumours being spread all over the city. M-me Trindina, who describes herself as editor and by which name the paper is signed, is not believed to be a real person. The name is not known to any Russian here and the local Russian newspapermen, who usually know one another, denied that they had ever heard the name.

It is said that the most probable thing is that M-me Trindina just signs the paper, that there is someone else behind her and, even, that there is no M-me Trindina at all, the name being just a nom-de-plume and the paper published by people who are not willing to expose themselves.

"The Active" does not appear regularly; it has only four pages and each page is but a quarter of the ordinary newspaper's size.

Upon becoming acquainted with one or more issues of "The Active", the reader gets the impression that the paper is not satisfied with everything and everyone in Shanghai. There is not a single public concern or private person mentioned by the paper, which is not blamed and accused of something.

We wouldn't mention all this if the paper seemed to be one of those "mosquito papers", which usually print all the rubbish about false sensations in order to have a good street sale and to which, usually, nobody pays any attention.

No, the paper is not after even that small money, it is getting for its sale and we will not be far wrong in stating that the paper doesn't even cover its own printing expenses.

Then it means that some people have to pay the expenses, who, undoubtedly, are the publishers and who, of course, have some definite purpose in spending this money.

The idea of "The Active", as is repeatedly stated in the paper, is anti-communistic.

Every idea has got to be respected by everybody, even by the enemies of the idea, while it is being brought into life correctly.

Although not communists ourselves, we at least, don't agree with the ways "The Active" is employing in its anti-communist campaign.

At any rate "The Active's" people don't act correctly. We willingly admit that many questions mentioned by the paper have got to be brought to light, that there are some injustices, for which our city is famous, which have got to be ended, but we still don't agree that the whole of the Russian Colony or even all the public concerns and private persons, mentioned by the paper are to be blamed for that. We didn't see all the issues of "The Active" published, but even in those few copies, we were given to have a look at, we found several respected persons mentioned who certainly have not deserved all the blame and accusations of "The Active."

Our advice to the publishers of "The Active" is to remember that they represent the Press of the movement they pretend, to be connected with which representation is a most responsible one, and to change the methods of bringing their ideas into life completely, otherwise they will be known as the publishers of a mosquito paper.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 20, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian publication - issue No.10.

Made by S.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Number 10 of the "Activ" appeared on June 16, 1938. In the leading article the editor points out that the fact of the appearance of ten issues of this paper " under the constant threat of police reprisals and prosecution in court, without any funds, without any canvassing for advertisements and subscription, without an organized distribution" constitutes a great achievement and calls for a review of the main points raised in this publication:-

1. "Our paper published less than a quarter of the material at the disposal of the editor regarding the evil of theft and uncontrolled spending of public funds collected for charitable purposes"...

2. " We have published enough material concerning the activities of the Russian Emigrants' Committee who betray the interests of Russian emigrants. It is highly characteristic and significant that the Japanese authorities who gave such "chiefs" to the Russian community consider this situation normal and do not wish to do anything in order to render some real help to Russian emigrants".....

3. "We have come to the conclusion that our articles regarding the activities of agents of the Comintern have not been accorded a favourable reception not only in the French Concession where these people enjoy the protection of the authorities, but even in the Japanese occupied area. Agents of the Comintern not only have an unrestricted freedom of movement in the latter area, but also are employed as "informers" by certain persons occupying official posts. Under these circumstances our activities, of course, become objectionable, while all those who

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work under instructions from the Soviet Consulate pass for 100,3 'whites'...."

4. "The general situation in Shanghai proves that neither the international anti-communist elements, nor Russian emigrants themselves are interested in the organization and support of the reviving White movement".....

5. Quite unexpectedly, Shanghai newspapers have accorded us support in matters relating to unemployment among Russians. It is true that in doing so they were guided not by motives of humanity, but by their craving for sensation, by an endeavour to furnish some interesting reading material to their subscribers. It seems that pressure was brought to bear on the newspapers concerned by the authorities, as a result of which articles on this subject have disappeared from the pages of these newspapers. Not a single organization, committee or individual have done anything for the relief of unemployed. Moreover, no one intends to do anything....The "benefactors" hold in their greedy hands all charity funds and part with them only very reluctantly.... We have come to the conclusion that no one will take an interest in the unemployed and that the relief work will be limited to the issuing of "hunger meals" at the refugees' camp until the unemployed raise a hungry howl and stage a real pogrom".....

6. The unemployment problem shows that there is no Russian public organization in Shanghai. There are professionals in the field of charity work who live on public funds, there are professionals in various organizations who exist on members' contributions, proceeds from balls etc.".....

7." A separate mention should be made regarding our

foreign friends who declared that they carry out an open and decisive struggle against communism. In reality, however, all their high sounding words regarding the anti-communist front have proved to be a fig leaf covering their national egotism. Russian Shanghai has not found its Matsuoka. All that it has is a sergeant of the Consular Police with whose assistance a "political informer" has been given the entire Russian community as a source of income. All dreams about Russian farms etc, in the vicinity of Shanghai have been definitely buried. These farms are being given to farmers from Formosa. The economic rehabilitation of the Russian community in Shanghai is not wanted as it is not wanted in Harbin. Instead of this Russian emigrants will hear nothing but nice words.".....

7. " About the "Activ". There are friends of the white movement. If nothing is heard of us, let them know that we are here. If we have to be silent to morrow, we shall speak on the following day".....

Article entitled " It is said that...."

" Mrs Gorsky, well known proprietress of certain establishments under the cover of "massage" enterprises, contributes funds not only for the Japanese army, but for the Municipal Police as well with the assistance of certain municipal detectives"....

" Father Fontana has two souls: one saint, which lives for God, and one commercial, which engages in various speculations for the glory of his order. During the recent events he specialised himself in transportation of goods from the Japanese controlled zone. Under the cover of a foreign flag and his monastic garment goods and various property from factories were removed which un-

til now have nothing whatever to do with monks"...

" Russian young men wishing to serve in the army and to defend Australia from a foreign invasion, can easily obtain a visa to that country"....

Article entitled " Lizaraga, the broker".

" Several rooms on the fourth floor of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building are occupied by the offices of a firm known as the " Shanghai Brokerage Company".. Who could suspect that the proprietor of this firm is a person of an obscure origin, without nationality and passport, a professional petty crook who was in prison many times. Joe Lizaraga has six previous convictions in Shanghai. In 1934 he was released from gaol on amnesty and left for Hongkong. He served two years imprisonment in that city.

During the recent hostilities Lizaraga re-appeared in Shanghai and lived for some time on the earnings of his Russian wife who has been practising " massage" for the past ten years and has been supporting her husband and providing him with money to pay his lawyers' fees.

Who could think that at present Lizaraga, this petty crook has a quarter of a million dollars in local foreign banks. In addition, he is the proprietor of several pieces of land, two apartments, motor cars and also has a safe where he keeps diamonds to the value of $ 45,000 safe-guarded for a rainy day .

At present Lizaraga has established certain connections. He employs able lawyers.. He even is acquainted with Mr. P. - a big noise in the police. Inspector H. from the Yulin Road Station and Inspector M. from the Hongkew Police Station not only received from him cases of beer and whiskey, but also earned twice as much

as their superannuation fund would be after 25 years' service.

Lizaraga is now so important a person that on his instructions people are arrested whom he points out with his finger, who obstruct his activities in Hongkew district ,in other words, who compete with him in the business of removing goods or prevent him from removing stolen Chinese property.

On several occasions motor trucks owned by him were detained by the Japanese military in Wayside and Hongkew districts, but always were released. Why? No one knows.

How has he made his money? Why do we talk at all about a person like Lizaraga? Are there not many other crooks in this world? He has made some money and that's that!

We do this specially in order to point out that if a Russian, driven by need, steals property worth one dollar, he gets 3 months imprisonment. However, Lizaraga who steals property worth hundreds of thousands, is not only free, but also reports those unfortunates who, in order to earn their daily piece of bread accept employment from various adventurers and transport smuggled and stolen goods, exposing themselves to the risk of being beaten up and imprisoned.

We are telling this for the information, say, of Mr. Beloshenko who has specialized himself in the "Russian question" and keeps on bringing to the court Russian petty "looters".

It is, of course, difficult for the author of this article to understand the fine points of police work. However, one strange circumstance cannot fail to attract his attention. Russians visit not only Hongkew district, but Nantao as well. There are many reasons to believe that needy Russians take various discarded articles from the latter area. However, up to the present the

French Police has not brought a single case of looting to the court. Why this difference in methods of the police work in various districts in Shanghai? Why the police arrest Russians on the Garden Bridge with such a zeal and at the same time do not touch Lizaraga who is nicknamed the "king of looters"? Perhaps his acquaintances with certain members of the Police force make him immune?

Well, Mr. Beloshenko, all that you have read above is not a fancy, but facts courteously put at your disposal by the editor of the "Activ". For more detailed information on this subject you can apply to the Japanese Military Police, Bridge House, near the bridge. A few days ago you yourself were the witness of a similar case at Hongkew Station

Towards the end of May last a Russian driver was arrested in Wayside district. He stated that the property belonged to Lizaraga. The latter was called up, but subsequently was released. He was released even when he appeared on the Bund together with a Chinese in order to take delivery of a quantity of opium. An article was compiled on this subject for the "Evening Post", but at the very last moment the "machinery was properly oiled". The article did not appear and the scandal was hushed up.

The ingenuity of this fellow has the quality of a genius. At present he engages Chinese owned motor trucks, puts Russian drivers in charge of them and through the medium of a certain Spaniard named Sanchos loots factories and godowns. In the event a Russian driver is arrested or a truck is detained- Lizaraga is not responsible.

We know that the new inspector in Hongkew, Mr. Robertson,

is greatly interested in the activities of Lizaraga. Therefore, we beg you, Mr. Beloshenko, to have this article translated for Mr. Robertson. By doing this you can make a name for yourself not by arresting needy Russians, but by making a big case against the king of looters.

We now will tell how Lizaraga has made his money. He removed furniture from the house owned by a Chinese millionaire named Hu, as well as the curios from his house situated near the Country Club. He removed from the godowns of the Nanyang Tobacco Company tobacco, cigarettes and iron sheets worth hundreds of thousands, using a pass of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company. It is true that there was a priest (incredible, isn't it?) behind him at that time, but not a Russian priest. He has managed to remove tobacco of the Hwa Shing Company, cotton from the Sung Sing Company's godown No 7. This cotton was placed on junks from the Whashing Road Jetty. From Whashing Road factories No 1 and 2 he removed motors and chains etc. From the factory of the Great Eastern Tobacco Company, 769 Kungping Road, which had been damaged by fire, he removed a boiler on two trucks and one handcart. He got $22.000 for this boiler. Using a false pass he removed from the same factory all machinery, which subsequently was sold to other people. From Dalny, Tongshan and Yulin Roads he removed property worth millions of dollars without the knowledge of owners.

There is a Russian named Volodia who lives at the Water Works in Yangtszepoo Road. He worked for Lizaraga for a long time and can furnish much information of interest not only regarding the looting, but also regarding the connections Lizaraga established with certain persons vested with authority and keeping a watch on Russian looters.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Well, Mr. Beloshenko, you have now all the necessary data and can proceed with making your career. Only do not attempt to get hush money from Lizaraga, because we shall find out all about it. If you can handle this brilliant case, we will try to forget about your sins in respect to needy Russians.

We wish you every success in your activities. We are waiting to hear about a big case, we are waiting to see the king of looters behind the bar."...

It is reliably reported that the author of this article is Eugene Pick.

[illegible signature]

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR. 20/4

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. 8443

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 1, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian publication - issue No.9

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

Number 9 of the "Activ" appeared on May 30,1938 in a two page edition. In a short editorial note it is stated that its publication may be discontinued owing to lack of means and support. For the second time the editor appeals to the readers for assistance in the matter of increasing the circulation of his paper.

Underneath are translations of extracts from articles of interest.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 2 JUNE 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

1. Article entitled " Arms Smuggler".

Contains further details regarding the activities of Labutin who in an article appearing in No 6 of the "Activ" was accused with having organized the kidnapping of V.... Druz in Shanghai in August,1937. Labutin is now alleged to be connected with a foreign firm which supplies arms and ammunition to Chinese communists and partisans.

" Many people found strange the story we published concerning Druz. It seemed unlikely that a card sharper like Labutin could be involved in his kidnapping and subsequent handing over to the Chinese communists connected with the Chinese military authorities in Kantao. Some of our readers found that we were taking an undue interest in Druz. As a matter of fact we were interested not in Druz,but in Labutin. Thanks to the publication of the article regarding the kidnapping of Druz,new facts have come to light which expose this card sharper as one of the most active Chinese agents. Being an informer of the Chinese communists who maintained contact with agents of the Kuomintang government, he utilised his gambling den for the purpose of meeting people he wanted and collecting information he required.

" Labutin's activities were centered around a certain

firm dealing in arms which is located, say, in the Hamilton House. During the past five years this firm supplied arms to the so-called Chinese Soviet government. The owners of the firm are still in China and, according to our information, continue to supply arms to Chinese partisans and communists. This firm has large international connections. It is headed by a Dane and two Russians. One of the latter holds an American and the other - a French passport. Acting on instructions from Moscow, these persons subsidized the Chinese Red Army and under their direction was carried out the capture of Chiang Kai Shek in Sianfu. One of them resided in Szechuen until very recently and hurriedly arrived here at the time of the beginning of the hostilities in Shanghai. The firm has representatives in Paris, Peking and Hongkong.

For a long time we could not understand how Labutin could establish his connections with Chinese communists. Only very recently we were able to find out that Labutin's daughter, the "Jewish queen of Shanghai" had cohabited with one of the heads of this syndicate. She was later abandoned by him. It was through his daughter that Labutin acquired a luxurious apartment and started a big game, having changed the activities of a card sharper for those of an informer in the employ of the syndicate in question. Following the end of his daughter's love affair Labutin severed his connections with the arms syndicate, but has been maintaining his contact with Chinese communists."

A certain Dombrovsky, an individual with a criminal record, is also denounced in the article in question for his alleged anti-Japanese activities during the recent hostilities in Shanghai It is stated that he re-appeared in Shanghai a few days ago after a long period of absence from this city.

" The most interesting point is that Domorovsky, during the period of his absence from Shanghai, was seen in Hongkong in the company of one of the heads of the arms syndicate and that soon after his return to Shanghai he was seen at the Hamilton House"..

Apart from Laputin Domorovsky meets a certain criminal named Stepanoff who is alleged to be engaged at present in fraudulent collections of money on behalf of an organization assisting destitute old people. " It would seem that he works as an informer for a Russian detective in the Municipal Police and therefore escapes arrest." Stepanoff introduced Laputin to a number of criminals whose services Domorovsky later utilised for his anti-Japanese activities. It is alleged in the article that Dombrovsky and Laputin organized a gang in order to smuggle arms etc. into the Japanese occupied zone through the medium of various Jewish-owned transportation companies. Thus " the omnipotent arms syndicate directed from Moscow controls anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai and its vicinity".

The article also contains a passage criticising the Municipal Police in connection with the arrests of Russians on petty charges of looting, while various Jewish companies and individuals like " Fridman, Rov, Shwartz, Kogan and criminals like Lizaraga who have removed and are still removing Chinese property worth millions of dollars, remain unpunished"..

2. Article entitled " Undelivered Letter"

Contains an allegation to the effect that a certain local Russian resident named " Pavel Ivanovich" works for a Chinese communist agent who resided in Shanghai prior to the hostilities and is in Hongkong at present. It is alleged that a let-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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ter addressed by the communist agent to "Pavel Ivanovich" had been intercepted by local postal censors.

It is clear to every Russian reader that " Pavel Ivanovich" is Mr. P.I.Zaitseff,deputy-chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee,against which body the "Activ" has been conducting a malicious campaign from the beginning of its publication.

3. <u>Article entitled " World Masonry and Red Front in Spain</u>".

Tends to prove that Freemasons ,especially members of the French lodges, have been rendering an active assistance to the red elements in Spain.

A. Prokopiev
D. S. I.

FILE

A. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch, Shanghai.

REPORT

Date May 23, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly publication - issue No 8.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

Number 8 of the "Activ" appeared on May 21, 1938. In an editorial note it is stated that owing to lack of means the newspaper failed to appear in due time and that in future it will be published two-three times a month. All those who sympathise with this publication are requested to assist in the matter of increasing its circulation. Batoorin, who is believed to be the editor of the "Activ", is alleged to have stated privately that with 500 subscribers its publication can be carried without a hitch.

In addition to critical remarks concerning the Municipal Authorities and certain Russian public organizations, the issue under review contains articles of a strongly anti-Semitic character. One of the articles contains a passage concerning the attitude of the Japanese authorities in Manchuria towards Russian emigrants, which is in a discord with the generally pro-Japanese tendencies of this newspaper.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 25 MAY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Underneath is a translation of extracts from articles of interest:

1. Article entitled " Looters or starving people?"

Contains criticism of the Municipal Police in connection with the numerous arrests of Russians in the area North of the creek on charges of looting.

" Those who, thanks to the efforts of the Police, are tried on charges of looting ought to be tried only for that they have nothing to eat. The Municipal Police deal with these crimes, but do not wish to find out their causes. The Municipal Authorities ought to understand that petty offenses of "looting" perpertrated by Russians are a result of the increasing unemployment. From the formal view point, one half of the Russian community should be incarcerated in order to prevent crimes caused by star-

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vation. Leaving aside the formal attitude and considering the so-called "looting" from the human view point, the critical position of many Russian unemployed will become clear to every one. It would be just on the part of the Municipal authorities not to judge by consequences, but first to eliminate the causes. It is necessary to organize public works on a large scale.(It is necessary to organize public works on a large scale) It is necessary to give every one a chance of earning his bread by honest work and only after this has been done can these people be tried and punished." .....

...."It is said that a number of persons are interested in the increase of crime among Russians, the extent of which was insignificant up to the present. First of all, the administration of the Ward Road Gaol are interested in this, because they wish to have full contingent in the prison. Further, detectives of the type of Beloshenko are interested in this because, thanks to the existence of "looting" they can easily show their "brilliant work." Finally, pseudo-detectives like Maklaevsky are interested in the increase of crime among Russians, because they get promotion at the expense of the humiliation and disgrace of their fellow-nationals. All these gentlemen receive nice salaries and build their well-being on the misfortunes of other people.

We draw the attention of the Municipal Council to the fact that the famous English system of "reforming" prisoners in the Ward Road Gaol boils down to all kinds of humiliation of the human dignity. This prison is the best school of crime in Shanghai. An individual who happens to be imprisoned there undergoes such treatment by warders that within a very short

period he becomes a hardened criminal capable of anything.

We maintain that negligence and lack of thought on the part of the Settlement authorities lead to the fabrication of criminals from Russians unemployed. Instead of extending help at this time of need resulting from the protracted hostilities, Russian residents have been provided with prison cells and with the stigma of looters and criminals. This comes by way of gratitude for their loyalty and service rendered during the critical and dangerous times through which the Settlement has passed.

In the name of elementary humanity, Russian emigrants are entitled to expect help from individuals, institutions and authorities, not only police reprisals and prosecutions in court.

Russian unemployed want work, not prison. "

2. Article entitled "Panic"

Contains a humorous comment on a rumour regarding the expected arrival in Shanghai of a high Soviet official who is believed to have been instructed to carry out a "purge" of the local Soviet community.

"A representative of the Control Commission of the Communist Party, personal representative of Stalin, who has carried out a "purge" in the Far East, is expected to arrive here - said vice-consul Simansky to the people of his own race in Shanghai who are engaged in commerce and thieving, who go to the synagogue, work in banks and orchestras, keep pharmacies and hotels, loan money against high interest, keep cafes, cabarets and masonic lodges, who, in short, run the whole of Shanghai and suck the blood of respectable and non-respectable people, like the author of this feuilleton." .....

"There is a Russian-Jewish community in Shanghai members of which are intermingled to such extent that it is impos -

sible to tell a Zionist from a Trostkyite or from a communist"....

Trotsky in his campaign against Stalin relies on the support of American Jews. The Zionists in Palestine do not wish even to hear about the Comintern. In Shanghai,however,all Jews, American as well as British, serve to the most blatant imperialism and at the same time feel themselves a little pro-Soviet and a little pro-Trotsky. Papa Simansky has adopted all of them into Abraham's bosom and has provided them with Soviet passports. In Shanghai, Jews of all nations and of all political convictions are mixed together to an extent that one cannot tell where the Berith Trumpeldore begins,which was created by the British intelligence service in order to disintegrate and subjugate Arabs and other colonial peoples, and where the Communist Youth League ends, which was created in an entirely different place and for an entirely different purpose.".....

"Soviet citizens have two kinds of tickets: one for the Soviet club and one for their own national,Palestinian club. Merchants like Baranovsky and Turchin are members of the presidiums both in the Soviet and Jewish clubs.".....

"Why Jews in the "Israel Messenger" and other"messengers" deny having anything in common with bolsheviks ... and at the same time are intermingled here to such an extent that it is impossible to tell a Zionist from a communist?".....

"Dear representative of comrade Stalin,Mr.Inspector-General! If you are already here, we,Russian emigrants,beg you earnestly to purge the community from Trotskyites . We cannot make out ourselves who of them supports comrade Stalin and who is for Palestine. They all go to the synagogue,to the Jewish club and to the Soviet club. They all enroll their children in the Berith

Trumpeldor organization. They all eat "matza" during Easter. Stalin's instructions are disregarded: the Soviet club, the Jewish club and the synagogue are maintained by Soviet citizens. Pick-pockets, burglars, frauds, keepers of various dens, proprietors of cabarets, boarding houses and brothels are all Soviet citizens. We will publish their names in our next issue and in the meantime we again beg you to deliver us from all these Trotskyites, because foreigners always call them "Russians"...

"We conclude our feuilleton by this humorous address to comrade Inspector-General. At the same time we warn the Russian community, as well as Jews, to treat this question in all seriousness. If you, Messrs Jews, deny having anything in common with bolsheviks, show it by your deeds. Time is nearing when one has to be neutral. By all means, support Palestine, it's your own business and every nation can be independent. Only do not mix this Palestine with the Soviet club and Soviet citizenship".....

The article concludes by an appeal to boycott Soviet stores as well as those who advertise in Soviet newspapers. Regarding the latter it is stated that " if they fail to come to their senses, we'll see that they do so.."

3. A list of 30 shops etc. located in the Settlement and French Concession again appears in this issue with an appeal for boycotting them.

4. Article entitled "Jewish tricks" contains critical remarks concerning the "Shanghai Koopor", a new Russian weekly newspaper, and is concluded by the following words:-

"Indeed, Jewish insolence and the easiness with which they carry out their abominable work is astounding..."

5. Article entitled " Ways of Emigrants" dealing with

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

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REPORT

Date *19*

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

The problem of unemployment among Russians contains the following passage:-

" Returning to Manchuria would present another outlet from the Shanghai deadlock. If one could believe the Japanese declarations regarding the united anti-communist front and friendly attitude towards Russian emigrants, then, of course, there could not be a better place for Russians than Manchuria. In reality, however, the attitude of Japanese officials in Harbin is entirely different. While a few Japanese officials of high standing attempt to meet the needs of the Russian population in Manchuria, the majority of the officials guided either by instructions from Tokyo, or by their own feeling of racial hatred, endeavour to carry out the policy of elimination of Russians from that country. The continuous stream of Russian refugees from Harbin and from the Chinese Eastern Railway zone is the best proof of this state of affairs. All endeavours of Mr. Matsuoka and other advocates of rendering assistance to Russian emigrants have been frustrated by the ruthless carrying out of this imperialist policy. As a result, the fertile land of Manchuria is closed to Russian emigrants. Russians are not wanted by the new state. Their activities in Manchuria are limited to the miserable role of low paid guards etc. "

A. Prokopiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date May 9, 1938.

Subject No. 7 of the "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly publication.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Gaushi

No. 7 of the "Activ" appeared on May 7, 1938. Below are translations of items of interest.

1. Article entitled "When will Japanese troops occupy the French Concession."

"Walking along the streets in the French Concession one can notice that old Kuomintang flags are hoisted on many houses. This demonstration of non-recognition of the reformed government is based on the fact that the authorities of the French Concession accorded most friendly reception to members and leaders of the local Kuomintang who had taken refuge in the Concession. Up to the present, not only old flags have been displayed, but also the activities of various offices of the Kuomintang party have been carried on under the protection of the French armed forces. On several pieces of vacant land surrounded by fencing are kept Chinese military trucks and cars which remained in the Concession after the retreat of the Chinese army. In certain foreign godowns are stored arms and other "articles" of foreign trade destined for the Chinese army. On account of a recent incident, the details of which were published in the press, it became known that gold had been taken from local Chinese banks to the French Concession for safe keeping and, may be, for transportation to the South.

Since the beginning of the conflict in the Shanghai area, apart from various Kuomintang centres, secret centres of the Chinese Communist Party have been functioning in the French Concession, which are closely connected with the Soviet Consulate and other Soviet institutions. Under the screen of various foreign and Soviet firms, agents of the

MAY 1938

Comintern carry out intensive work. Behind the White Russian community "Russians" of quite a different type are active. They pose as emigrants, although the majority of them have Soviet passports. Apart from the carrying out of Soviet and anti-Japanese propaganda among Russian emigrants, their activities include the collection of information regarding the armament of military units, as well as various secret data relating to the navy and air force. Very frequently, information regarding the movements of the Japanese troops received through their medium is transmitted to Hankow by Chinese radio stations.

Assisted by the Koomintang organizations and openly aided by the Soviet authorities, leaders of terrorist groups and partisan detachments hide themselves in the Concession.

Will an end be put to the Soviet activities? Will the Concession be occupied by the Japanese troops ? Will the bolsheviks and all their institutions be thrown out of Shanghai? The replies to these questions will be known in the near future.

Should the Japanese deem it necessary, the French Concession will be promptly occupied. The colonial troops and the police will hardly be able to hold out long.

The conclusion suggested by these probabilities to Russian emigrants is obvious: they should be loyal to the new Chinese government and should not allow themselves to be any way mixed in the shady Soviet affairs. Russian emigrants should stay as far apart as possible from Soviet citizens and members of the Repatriation Union. They have to look

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

(3)

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

ahead and to seek in the future an improvement of their lot."

2. Extract from article entitled "It said that...."

"A certain new terrorist group will soon start setting things in order in the French Concession."

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2443
Date 6-5-38

May 5 38.

Commandant L. Fabre,
Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

Sir,

Publication "Activ".

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication No.1188/A dated April 29, 1938, and enclose a police report on the above newspaper.

x Enclosed 6/5 abo

It is believed the printing is carried out North of the Soochow Creek but those actually responsible are at present unknown.

Enquiries continue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

mB

S.I.
SBR. 6/5

C. 6/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch/Sikhdt/

REPORT

Date May 4, 1938

Subject Communication dated 29-4-38 from the French Police concerning the "Activ," unregistered Russian weekly newspaper.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

With the exception of the complaint received by the French Police from the proprietors of nine stores situated in the French Concession about the appeal of the "Activ" for boycotting them, there is nothing new in the file attached to the communication dated April 29, 1938 from the French Police.

Forwarded herewith is a summary of information on file regarding the publication in question, including full translations of articles referred to by the above complainants.

Appeals for boycotting Soviet goods, Soviet owned enterprises and those who advertise in Soviet press have been made in anonymous leaflets which appear in Shanghai from time to time. So far it cannot be definitely proved who the person responsible for the publishing and distribution of the "Activ" is and, therefore, it comes within the category of anonymous publications. Translation of an article from the Soviet newspaper "Novosti Dnia" (Russian Daily News) attached under Appendix "B" shows that the Soviet section of the local Russian community also resorts to boycott as a means of bringing pressure to bear on their political opponents.

It is reported that the "Activ" has a very limited circulation and that it is distributed surreptitiously or by post both in the Settlement and French Concession.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

DBR 4/5

D.C. (Special Branch)

Summary of information regarding the "Activ," unregistered weekly publication in the Russian language.

The "Activ,""a weekly Russian newspaper devoted to the White Movement" made its first appearance on March 26, 1938 and up to the present 6 numbers of this paper have been published. On the front page of the newspaper it is stated that it is published and edited by one Mrs. V.P. Tryndin, but the addresses of the editorial and printing offices are omitted. In the first issue the following temporary address was given for communication with the editor: "Speed Studio," P.O. Box 4039, Shanghai."

Enquiries at 720-"C" Avenue Foch, the last known address of the "Speed Studio," show that a few days prior to the appearance of the publication in question all printing presses belonging to this establishment were removed from the premises, allegedly, to some place in Pootung. Efforts to locate Mrs. V.P. Tryndin, the supposed editor and publisher, have so far been unsuccessful, and it seems that there is no such person in Shanghai. Information from various sources indicates that in March last C.V. Batoorin, Russian, proprietor or principal partner of the "Speed Studio," approached certain persons for the loan of a small sum in order to have his printing presses removed to another address. It is also reliably reported that he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a subsidy from the local Japanese authorities for the publication of an anti-communist and pro-Japanese newspaper. Furthermore, the small type used in the printing of the "Activ" is identical with one of the types in the use of the "Speed Studio." Batoorin is also known to have offered for sale copies of this newspaper to several persons both in the Settlement and French Concession. Therefore, there seems to be little room for doubt that the "Activ" is published by Batoorin and is printed at some place located, most likely, in the Japanese controlled area.

No application was received from the editor of the "Activ" for registration of his newspaper. Moreover, it is clear from articles published by him that he strongly objects to this procedure maintaining, inter alia, that it is not necessary to register with the Municipal Police a newspaper published " outside Shanghai".

From the first issue the absolutely irresponsible character of this anonymous publication has become apparent. Posing as a champion of the "White Movement" the object of which is doubtful, the editor of the "Activ" attacks the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession, especially the latter, alleging that they persecute Russian nationalists and accord protection to communists. He attacks local Soviet authorities and citizens and at the same time publishes articles, full of falsehood and malice, concerning public organizations and certain individual members of the local White Russian community. Some of his attacks definitely savour of personal spite. Among other things, the paper contains a couple of articles in which detectives of the Municipal Police are openly accused of having "framed up" G. Ushakoff, a Russian, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment on a charge of possession of arms and explosives.

No Russian political group or organization is known to be behind the "Activ" which, it would appear, caters for the scandal mongering sector of the Russian community and seeks to win the favour of the Japanese authorities. The publication has aroused much adverse comment in all responsible circles of the local Russian community.

Translations of a series of articles from the "Activ" are on file and give a general idea of the low character of this publication.

Appendix "A"

Translation of article entitled " Boycott them ",which appeared in the "Activ" dated April 3,1938 (No.2).

BOYCOTT THEM

1. Lafayette Pharmacy. Proprietor - Zundulevich.

2. Tourchin's tailor shop.

3. Swetco.

4. Fleet's Book Store.

5. Caucasian Shoe Store.

6. L.A.Suhanoff.

7. Universal - 903 Avenue Joffre.

8. Ozeroff's dental office.

9."The Danty" Salon (Delbuch)

10. Siberian Fur Store.

11.V.V.Vishnevsky's tailor shop.

12.M.Ya.Shaichik, 93 Paul Hanry.

13.M-me Annet,943 Avenue Joffre.

14.Pencozi's law office (V.I.Pentkovsky)

15. Shpunt's Provison Store.

16.Raitzer's(painter)sh

17. First Siberian Fur Store (S.A.Duzeyeff)

18. Vasserman's Photo Studio.

19. A.Tager's Barber Shop.

20. "Kamchatka" Store.Propreitor - Zinghouse.

21. Rubinstein's tailor shop.

22. Lipkovsky's Jewellery Store.

23.Waldemar's Dancing Academy.

24.Mark's Beauty Parlour.

25."Vienna" Barber Shop.

26. Sin Tai ' s tailor shop.

27. "Era" Millinery Store.

28. "Poland" Store.

29. Cafe "L'Art".

30. Restaurant "KAVKAZ".

Boycott Soviet stores and goods. Cause financial

losses to those who advertise in Sovict publications and thereby finance red propaganda. Boycott those who advertise in Soviet publications. Do not buy anything in Soviet stores. Those who are not with us are against us"

DO NOT GIVE YOUR MONEY TO BOLSHEVIKS

Many Russian emigrants deliberately or through ignorance support by their money the existence and activities of the foreign section of the Comintern. By the purchasing of Soviet goods, by the patronizing Soviet commercial enterprises, white Russian emigrants aggravate the conditions of forced labour in the U.S.S.R. and strengthen the Soviet commercial and political influence. In the same way emigrants contribute towards the maintenance of Soviet agents-provocateurs in their own midst. All Russian emigrants should unanimously boycott Soviet goods and stores. Emigrants should spend their hard earned money in enterprises owned by emigrants or by those who support the Russian cause. There must be no excuses when the struggle against the red contagion is concerned. Boycott Soviet citizens, members of the Repatriation Union, boycott all those who assit them. Persuade your friends to participate in the boycott, say to everybody: " who is not with us -is against us".

<u>Translation of a foot note to the same list appearing in Nos 3,4 and 5.</u>

" Of the 30 advertisers supporting the Soviet press 25 proved to be Jews. The leaders of the Jewish community should pay their attention to this fact and take steps in order to have discontinued the financing of the red press by the Jews. Jewish business men have to take into consideration the buying capacity of the Russian community and not to spoil good relations with them."

Appendix "B"

Translation from Russian newspaper "NOVOSTI DNIA", February 15, 1937. Published by the "Russian Publishing Co", 620 Avenue Foch. Editor - Mr. A.I. Veiss.

SOVIET COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI BEGINS TO BOYCOTT THOSE WHO SUPPORT JOURNALISTS INSTIGATING POGROMS.

As a protest agaist certain periodicals of the "pogrom" kind existing in this city, the Soviet community in Shanghai has decided to boycott not the periodicals themselves, which have a very limited circulation, but those commercial firms which advertise in these dirty publications. Strictly speaking, the firms giving advertisements to "pogrom-makers" become accessories to the pogrom campaign which has been transferred here from Harbin and begins to thrive on the free soil of Shanghai.

This is a very sensible measure and, taking into consideration the buying capacity of the local Soviet community, - also a very effective one. Firms and shops which will continue to advertise in "pogrom" publications will feel the consequences of this boycott.

Translation from French

Concession Francaise
de
Shanghai

Police Department.

Headquarters.

Shanghai, April 29,1938

Major F.W. Gerrard
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a file concerning the "ACTIV",a publication in the Russian language,which is believed to have been originally printed by C.V.Batoorin's "Speed Studio", 720 Avenue Foch.

In all the numbers that have appeared up to the present, this publication has contained articles against the local foreign authorities and especially against the French Authorities.

It also contains a list of stores located in the two concessions and an appeal for the boycotting of them.

Proprietors of nine stores in the French Concession have written to the Police complaining about this appeal for boycotting them,which constitutes an infringement of Art.313 of the C.C.R.C.

In bringing these facts to your notice I have to ask you,should you deem it necessary, to have proceedings instituted against the persons responsible and in the meantime to ban the sale of the "Activ" in the Settlement. This publication is banned in the French Concession.

I am,Sir,etc.....

(Signed) L.Fabre

Directeur des Services de Police.

Changhai, le 29 AVRIL 1938.

Major F. W. GERRARD
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
CHANGHAI.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint un dossier concernant le périodique en langue russe "ACTIV" que l'on suppose avoir été imprimé à l'origine au "Speed Studio", 720 Avenue Foch, chez un nommé BATOORIN C.V.

Dans tous les numéros parus jusqu'à ce jour, ce périodique contient des articles contre les autorités étrangères locales et notamment les autorités françaises.

Il contient également une liste de magasins situés sur les deux Concessions et un appel pour le boycottage de ces maisons de commerce.

Neuf magasins de la Concession Française nous ont adressé des plaintes écrites contre cet appel au boycottage, qui constitue le délit d'atteinte à la réputation prévu par l'article 313 du Code Pénal Chinois.

... ...

S1
Share summary of case

En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, je vous prie le cas échéant d'engager des poursuites contre les éditeurs responsables et, en attendant, d'interdire la vente de l' "ACTIV" sur le Settlement; ce journal est actuellement interdit sur la Concession Française./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Fabre

Commandant L. FABRE
Directeur des Services de Police.

PLAINTES CONTRE UN APPEL

AU BOCCOTTAGE

PORTEES CONTRE LE JOURNAL RUSSE

" A C T I V"

par

9 commerçants ou praticiens

russes résidant dans la

Concession Française.

28- 4 -1938.

BORDEREAU

I.	Photographie de la plainte en russe de			Lafayette Pharmacy
2.	"	"	"	Dr. Ozeroff
3.	"	"	"	Mme Annette
4.	"	"	"	Magasin Era
5.	"	"	"	" Suhanoff
6.	"	"	"	O. Lias
7.	"	"	"	N.Y. Raitzer
8.	"	"	"	Vasserman Studio
9.	"	"	"	Universal Household & Gift Store

I0. à I4. Copie de rapports & de traductions d'articles en langue russe. -

I5. Photographie de l'article incriminé du journal ACTIV.

-:-:-:-:-

LAFAYETTE PHARMACY

1240, RUE LAFAYETTE
TEL. 7-4007

H. ZUNDELEVICH
PROVISOR
MANAGER IN CHARGE.

Шанхай 25/IV-1958

Директору Французской Полиции

г. Директор!

Обращаю Ваше внимание на статьи от 26/III от 2/IV и от 9/IV сего года, а также на статью напечатанную в газете „Янтзе" под редакцией г. Тринидиной, призывающие всех русских беженцев эмигрантов бойкотировать мою аптеку и прекратить посещать. Разместив в этих статьях мои имущество на свободу работы и торговли, и также на мою честь и на доброе имя.

Настоящим прошу Вас принять [illegible] дальнейшие меры для защиты моей [illegible] и прекращения нечистоплотной [illegible] и в частности лично прошу [illegible] дальнейшего этого безобразия в сфере [illegible] ответственности.

С совершенным [illegible]

Провизор [illegible]

DR. M. OZEROFF
DENTAL SURGEON
836-A. AVENUE JOFFRE
CATHAY FLATS
TEL. 77880

Shanghai: 22 Апреля 1938 г.

[illegible] Г. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Зубн. врач. Мои-
[illegible] Озеров, проживающий 838 А.
[illegible] авенюе Жоффр, имею честь сообщить
[illegible] в Вашего свидетельства
[illegible] „Orient" от 2 Апреля
с.г. была допущена опечатка, приводящая
к тяжелым последствиям, так как это является
[illegible] и относится лично к моей
[illegible] и маленькой дочери, то по
сему прошу Вас принять меры для
[illegible] в кратчайший срок
[illegible] к судебной [illegible]

Зубн. Вр. [illegible]

DR. M. OZEROFF
DENTAL SURGEON
530-A. AVENUE JOFFRE
CATHAY FLATS
TEL. 77880

Shanghai: 22 Апреля 1938 г.

Гр-ну Г. Гидальгеру, помощнику

Адвоката

Я снова подвергнулся грубым оскорблениям Моисея Самуиловича Озерова, проживающего 530 А. Авенюе Жоффр, о чем я заявил в Вашего свидетеля в Русской газете „Атлант" от 2 Апреля с.г. Была произнесена сильная, грубая клевета, пропитанная к моему адв. г. Гидальгеру и нанесен мне моральный и материальный ущерб, что по сему прошу Вас принять не обходимые меры для пресечения этой подлости и в крайнем случае прибегнуть к судебной сатисфакции.

Гр. Озеров М.

M-ME ANNET

943 Avenue Joffre

PROPR. LAEVSKY

LADIES HATS STORE

Telephone 71549

Shanghai, 193

Господину Начальнику Полиціи
Французской концессіи

Заявленіе

Владѣлица салона
Mme Annet 943 Av Joffre

По городу распространяется газ-ета (Актив.)
которое открыто занимается травлей и
бойкотирован. торговли многих. фирмъ в
томъ числѣ и мое
Настоящем обращаюсь къ вамъ г-н. Нач. Полиціи
оградить меня отъ непріятностей и убытковъ
каковыя могутъ быть получены отъ поступковъ
вышеозначен. лицъ. издающ. и редактир. газеты
Заранѣе благодарю васъ
Съ совершенн. почт. А Лаевск

Ена

MEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR & NECKTIES
FACTORY AND SHOP.
945 AV JOFFRE TEL 76274

Shanghai, 22/4 1938

Господину
Начальнику Французской
Полиции

Заявление

По городу распространяются
гадкие Актов которые отобрали
занимаются провели в бойкоте
многих фирм в этом июне и
мае.

Настоящим обращаюсь
к Вам г. Начальник огородить меня
от неприятности а убытков которые
могут получиться от поступков
вышеозначенных лиц издающих
гады Актов

Заранее благодарю.

Shmulevsky

Sukanoff

907 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 73140

Shanghai, 22 avril 1930.

MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR DE LA POLICE
DE LA CONCESSION FRANÇAISE À SHANGHAI.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il fonctionne un nouveau journal sur la concession, sous le nom" Aktiv . Ce journal propoganue ouvrement a boycotter mon magasin, ce qui peut, bien sure, m'apporté les circomstances les plus funestes dans mon commerce, n'ayant aucun fondement.

Par la présente je vous prie, Monsieur le Directeur, de faire tout votr possible de me proteger contre la dite action.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur l'assurance de mes salutations les plus respectueuses.

Sukanoff

Shanghai, April 22, 1938.

Comdt.L.Fabre,
Directeur des Services de Police,
22, Route Stanislas Chevalier,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to advise you that in the recent issue of the Russian publication "Activist" there appeared a libelous article containing false and defamatory information about the Poland Provision Store, which belongs to me, and also advising its readers to refrain from making their purchases at the above store. This article, besides being defamatory in itself, may affect adversly my busin .s and I therefore respectfully request you to forbid the editor of the above publication to continue his libelous activity against me.

I am resident of the French Concession for the last seven years, has always been engaged in commerce and have never been connected with any political organisation.

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving to this my request your attention, I am

very respectfully yours

O. L. Lias

O. Lias,
Propr. Poland Provision Store
919, Avenue Joffre.

Парижъ 1 мая 22 г.

Г-ну Лазаревскому Чрезвычайному Посланнику.

Я, нижеподписавшійся Г. Р. Дикеръ и проживающій в №124 Rue Lafayette кв. №19, прошу Васъ обратить вниманіе на статью г-на Бурдо газеты "Temps" отъ 2 Апреля 1922 г. и принять безотлагательныя мѣры противъ такого рода клеветы.

Я имѣю также основаніе предполагать, что Г-нъ de Roi Albert №161, и его сторонники распространяютъ подобныя матеріалы и инсинуаціи.

Если этотъ человѣкъ не прекратитъ своихъ травлей то я Васъ прошу заявить его арестовать и предать Военному Суду за измѣну Родинѣ и измѣнническій отъ Ея имени.

С. уваженіемъ

Н. Р. Дикеръ

VASSERMAN'S —
PHOTO STUDIO
861 AV JOFFRE
TEL. 78861

Intorable

HARBIN
TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI

Shanghai, 22/4 1938

Г-ну Оженкову

В русской газете (кстати) от 9 июля 1937 года было помещено статью называемое Русских бойкотировать меня. Так как моя студия находится на оживленной Конгесен то я прошу Вас принять меры для прекращения этой травли. Так как это мне причиняет моральный и материальный ущерб. Если этого газета будет настаивать на своей деятельности прошу меня то я Вас прошу ответственности к законом ответственности.

Уважаемый Вас

A. Vasserman

UNIVERSAL

HOUSEHOLD & GIFT STORE

903 AVENUE JOFFRE

TEL. 76826

Telephoned 1.4

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNIVER

CODES USED
BENTLEY'S PHRASE CODE
A B C
5TH EDITION

環球禮品商店
上海霞飛路九〇三號
電話七六八二六

SHANGHAI Апреля [illegible]-го, 1938 г.

Директору [illegible] Больницы в Шанхае.

З А Я В Л Е Н И Е.

[illegible] "Актив", [illegible] 8-го и 9-го с/м, [illegible] доброе имя и причиняющие материальный [illegible] фирме.

Являясь выгодополучателями Французской Концессии в Шанхае, просим Вас принять меры к пресечению появления указанных выше сведений в дальнейшем и привлечению виновных к законной ответственности, что мы сами выяснить не можем, так как адреса редакции и издателя нам неизвестны.

С совершенным почтением

UNIVERSAL
HOUSEHOLD & GIFT STORE

D. Binsberg

SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 7 Avril 1938.

RAPPORT

Objet: "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste.

No. 1592/2. -

Référ: Rapport N°1589/2 du 29 mars 1938.
C. BATOURINE.

Le No.2 du journal russe de caractère fasciste, intitulé "L'Action", qui a fait l'objet de notre rapport N°1589/2, est paru le 2 avril. Comme le No.1, il a été distribué par la poste; mais il semble qu'il en ait été tiré moins d'exemplaires, car il est à peu près introuvable en ville.

S/H.B.
P.de B.
D.A./V.R.

Il serait faux cependant, à l'encontre de ce qui est annoncé en première page du journal, que l'imprimerie "Speed Studio" ait refusé depuis le 28 mars d'en assurer la distribution. Le matériel de cette imprimerie qui se trouvait au N°720 B, avenue Foch a été transporté à une adresse inconnue quelques jours avant la publication du premier numéro. Notre enquête à ce sujet continue et des renseignements complémentaires seront donnés prochainement.

Le contenu général du N°2 de "L'Action" est similaire à celui du No.1. Plusieurs articles attaquent les autorités des Concessions de la place que le journal accuse d'opprimer les émigrés russes et de favoriser la propagande soviétique. Traduction intégrale de ces articles est donnée ci-joint. Les organisations des émigrés russes, que "L'Action" considère comme dirigées contre les intérêts des Russes sont aussi critiquées.

SERVICE POLITIQUE
Enregistré le 13 APR 1938
Sous No. 21576
Transmis à Archives
Pour C.

Ci-après un sommaire succinct de ce numéro :

1. Article attirant l'attention du public sur le travail du G.P.U. dirigé contre la presse "blanche". Il est dit entre autre dans cet article :

"... La presse "blanche" est une arme trop puissante, pour que les bolcheviques puissent admettre son existence. Ils tâchent de l'exterminer par tous les moyens. Mais les "blancs" sont capables de soutenir la lutte et prêts à combler les pertes. La revue "Parous" a été remplacée par la "Groka". Cette dernière par "L'Action". Le drapeau de la presse "blanche" est toujours levé plus haut au moment où il semble tomber... La lutte n'est point terminée. Elle ne cessera qu'à la chute du Komintern. Le communisme doit mourir - la Russie jamais! Voilà le mot d'ordre qui doit inspirer tous les Russes (p.1).

2. Mot d'ordre : "Aucun droit ne peut être placé au-dessus de la vérité" (p.1).

3. Article consacré à l'affaire GOLSCHOFF et dirigé contre les autorités de la Police Française. Traduction intégrale de cet article est donnee ci-joint (p.1) (voir Annexe

4. Article sur les passeports délivrés aux Russes par le Bureau du Gouvernement "Ta Tao". L'auteur accuse le comité des émigrés de profiter de la nécessité pour les russes de se faire enregistrer auprès de ses bureaux, pour prélever à son profit 1 dollar 50 de frais d'enregistrement par personne. Ainsi le coût d'un certificat d'identité délivré par le gouvernement "Ta Tao" est doublé (p.1).

5. Article disant que tandis que le gouvernement "Ta Tao" exige l'enregistrement des émigrés russes, les Cours chinoises installées dans les Concessions Etrangères ne reconnais-

sent pas la validité de ces documents. Ils ne sont pas reconnus non plus par la police. C'est pourquoi les Russes qui travaillent activement contre le Komintern, sont sans défense. Cette situation est intolérable déclare l'auteur. Les Cours doivent passer sous la juridiction du nouveau pouvoir. Toutes les poursuites dirigées contre les forces anti-communistes et particulièrement celles intentées dans le Settlement contre le journal "L'Action doivent cesser (p.1).

6. Note (tirée d'un journal russe de Paris) donnant quelques détails sur l'assassinat à Paris, dans des circonstances mystérieuses d'un chauffeur russe qui aurait été en possession de documents relatifs à l'enlèvement du général MILLER (p.1).

7. Extrait de l'article paru le 18 février 1938 dans le journal "Vojrojdenie Asii" de Tientsin comparant la situation des Russes sur la Concession Française de Shanghai à celle des juifs dans les "ghetto" (p.1)(cf.Rapport No2542/S du 16 mars 1938).

8. Article accusant la Police du Settlement de favoriser l'Union des Emigrés Russes désireux de rentrer en URSS. Elle ne serait en réalité qu'une filiale du G.P.U. La traduction de cet article est donnée ci-joint (v.annexe II) (p.2).

9. Récit de quelques incidents ridicules de la vie en URSS (p.2,3).

10. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés Russes de Shanghai de procédés bureaucratiques et insistant sur la nécessité de sa réorganisation (p.3).

11. Article accusant les Mladorossy (Jeunes Russes) de se livrer à un travail de provocation (p.3).

12. Article déplorant le fait que les émigrés russes s'adonnent plus volontairement aux discussions politiques qu'à l'action. L'auteur note la nécessité de faire en particulier un effort en vue d'aiguiller l'enseignement de la jeunesse russe dans la voie de l'esprit national (p.3).

13. Article invitant le public à s'abonner au journal "L'Action". Prix d'abonnement - 40 cents par mois. (L'adresse de la rédaction n'est pas indiquée) (p.3).

14. Lettre à la rédaction signée du pseudonyme "Roussakoff" accusant le Comité National Russe (Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés Russes de Shanghai) de "travailler en cachette (p.4).

15. Note intitulée : "La pression exercée par la Police". En voici la traduction :

"Dès la publication du premier numéro de "L'Action", les "employés blancs" de la Police se sont lancés à la recherche de notre imprimerie et de notre bureau de rédaction. Une pression a été exercée sur le "Speed Studio" qui s'était chargé de distribuer "L'Action" à l'étranger. La distribution du journal à Shanghai a été considérée comme une action illégale, tandis que toutes les publications soviétiques et pro-soviétiques sont vendues ouvertement. La rédaction et l'imprimerie se trouvent en dehors du Settlement et de la Concession Française. Aucun enregistrement n'a été exigé jusqu'à présent, des journaux publiés en dehors des Concessions. Evidemment le reproche qu'on adresse à "L'Action" est d'être une publication "blanche" (p.4)

16. Note disant que "L'Action" ne pourra continuer à paraitre que si elle compte 500 abonnés au moins. Le premier numéro n'a paru que grâce aux 20 dollars versés par Mr. "B" et une somme égale donnée par Mr. "L" (p.4).

17. Se référant à la participation de la chanteuse PLEVITZKY à l'enlèvement du général KIEHL, note insistant sur la nécessité pour les émigrés russes d'attacher la plus grande attention au choix de leurs amis (p.4).

18. Note invitant les émigrés russes à éviter de faire leurs achats dans des magasins soviétiques (p.4).

19. Liste des magasins que les émigrés russes sont invités à boycotter :

1. Lafayette Pharmacy.
2. Tailleur Turchin.
3. Sweteo.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Magasin caucasien de chaussures.
6. Siberian Fur Store.
7. [illegible].
8. Universel, 302 Avenue Joffre.
9. Dentiste, [illegible].
10. The Dainty.
11. Tailleur VIDINNVSKY.
12. [illegible], 92 rue Paul Henri.
13. M. [illegible], 342 Avenue Joffre.
14. Avocat "Pensotzi" (PONTKOVSKY).
15. Magasin d'alimentation SPUNT.
16. Peintre en bâtiments [illegible].
17. 1ère compagnie de fourures de Sibérie (S.A.TUMENEFF).
18. Vasserman's studio.
19. Salon de coiffeur A. TAGER.
20. Magasin "Kamchatka" de S. ZINGHAUS.

21. Tailleur Rubinstein.

22. Bijouterie de l. [illegible] NKY.

23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.

24. Mark's Beauty Parlour.

25. Salon de coiffure "Vienna".

26. Tailleur "Sin-Tai".

27. Chemiserie "Era".

28. Magasin "Poiend".

29. Café "L'Art".

30. Restaurant "Caucase".

20. Note disant que la jeunesse russe doit être élevée dans l'esprit national et que les parents sont responsables de la dénationalisation de leurs enfants (p.4).

Ampliations:

No.I
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SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

A n n e x e No.I

No.

Changhai, le 7 Avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : "L'Action".

Provenance :

Numéro : 2

Date : 5 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire V. ROSSI.

Où est GOUSTOFF.

Dans des circonstances similaires à celles de l'enlèvement des généraux KOUTEPOFF et MILLER, a été enlevé à Shanghai le 9 février le patriote et journaliste russe D.I. GOUSTOFF. L'enlèvement fut exécuté avec l'approbation du Consul Général de France. Les instigateurs de ce crime infame sont : le chef du Service Politique de la Police Française, SARLY et son adjoint, un ancien officier russe M. ELIANOFF. D'après les informations récemment obtenues, D.I. GOUSTOFF fut expulsé à bord d'un vapeur grec à destination de Wenchow où il a été remis aux Autorités Chinoises. Les autorités locales ont immédiatement mis GOUSTOFF en état d'arrestation et l'ont jeté en prison sans qu'aucun chef d'accusation puisse être relevé contre lui. Quelques jours plus tard, il fut transféré à l'intérieur de la Chine par ordre de l'état-major des troupes communistes chinoises. Depuis ce moment, on a perdu sa trace.

En réponse à l'indignation générale que cet acte illégal de la Police Française a soulevé dans les milieux de l'émigration russe, certaines personnes ont fait connaitre à la presse que des démarches ont été faites pour libérer GOUSTOFF et le faire revenir à Shanghai.

L'avocat français Paul PAGANT qui s'est chargé contre des honoraires très respectables de la défense de l'expulsé, n'a rien fait jusqu'à présent en sa faveur. Cette inertie est d'autant plus étrange qu'en plus de sa responsabilité envers ses clients qui lui ont confié cette affaire, Paul PAGANT est moralement responsable envers GOUSTOFF. En effet, c'est lui-même qui a conseillé à GOUSTOFF de revenir sur la Concession Française, permettant ainsi à ses ravisseurs d'accomplir leur acte infâme. L'émigration russe, particulièrement révoltée par l'action de la Police Française et par le rôle provocateur et l'inaction de l'avocat français, attend que cette affaire soit rendue publique. La colonie russe doit savoir : où se trouve actuellement M.I. GOUSTOFF, dans quelles conditions il est détenu, les raisons pour lesquelles il a été enlevé par la police française et quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de lui assurer la vie sauve. La colonie russe veut savoir si l'enlèvement des émigrés russes est légal sur la Concession Française ou bien si les personnes impliquées dans l'enlèvement de GOUSTOFF seront punies.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

P. 517

A n n e x e No.2

No.

Changhai, le 7 Avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : "L'Action".

Provenance :

Numéro : 2

Date : 3 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Inspecteur SMELIAKOFF.

Un département du G.P.U., sous la protection de la Police.

Le Tsar et les soviets. - Les Soviets et le G.P.U. - Les perquisitions chez les "Vozvrastchentsi" (1). - Le travail de la "Tcheka". - Les chefs et les inspirateurs. - Le forçat, instructeur politique. - Les soirées de danse. - Deux cents agents secrets. - Les informations et les agents provocateurs. - Les cellules rouges au Régiment Russe (Settlement) et au Détachement Français (2). - Espionnage économique et militaire. - Sous la protection de la Police Municipale.

-:-

Il y a quelques mois, à la suite de l'intensification du travail secret des Soviets, après l'ouverture du conflit sino-japonais, fut créée l'"Union des Emigrés Russes désireux de rentrer en URSS". Le but de cette organisation est de "travailler"

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(1) Emigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS.
(2) Il s'agit du détachement auxiliaire russe de la Concession Française.

l'émigration russe et d'exercer sur elle une pression. L'Union des émigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS existait déjà, depuis plusieurs années, à Paris. La majorité des membres de l'Union sont, pour la plupart des émigrés déclassés et sans principes, qui s'affilient à cette organisation pour toucher de petites subventions et la jeunesse russe, qui n'a pas connu la vieille Russie et qu'une propagande habile a fait croire aux succès remportés par le gouvernement soviétique. Le nombreux émigrés ont adhéré à l'Union après avoir fait partie du "deuxième parti soviétique" - "Mladorossy" (1). Evoluant, ces "Mladorossy", ne se rappellent de leur mot d'ordre, "le Tsar et les Soviets", que le mot "Soviet" auquel la force des choses ajoute "et le G.P.U.". Les émigrés russes savaient depuis longtemps déjà que l'Union des émigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS est l'un des centres d'espionnage soviétique. A la suite de l'enlèvement du général MILLER, ce fait a dû être connu même de la Police française, aveugle jusqu'alors. Deux perquisitions au siège de l'Union à Paris et l'arrestation de ses dirigeants ont prouvé au gouvernement français, allié de l'URSS, que l'Union faisait fonction de section du G.P.U. Les membres de l'Union ont été impliqués dans l'affaire de l'assassinat du nommé REISS, Tchékiste qui avait rompu avec les soviets, ainsi que dans l'affaire d'enlèvement du général MILLER. Comme celle de Paris, l'Union des Emigrés Russes désireux de rentrer de Shanghai en URSS travaille pour le Komintern. Le commandeur V.N. CONSTANTINOFF, attaché militaire des Soviets, qui dirige le service d'espionnage militaire et M.G. LEOFFEFF, secrétaire du consulat des Soviets, qui reçoit les demandes des émigrés desireux

(1) Mladorossy - "L'Union des Jeunes Russes" - parti politique dont l'organe central est à Paris, préconisent la défense du territoire de l'URSS contre toute intervention étrangère et le rétablissement du régime monarchique, tout en conservant les soviets, comme organes administratifs locaux.

de devenir citoyens de l'URSS, sont les protecteurs officieux de l'Union. Elle est dirigée par N. SVINIIN, alias SVINIINI, éditeur récent d'une feuille ignoble, auteur d'une campagne infâme de diffamations contre les émigrés blancs, Tout le monde se rappelle les attaques de SVINIIN contre K.E. [illegible] que la Cour a réglées en le condamnant à une amende. Parmi les autres dirigeants de l'Union se trouvent N. TCHEGOLEFF qui a travaillé avec les Mladorossy comme rédacteur de leur journal "Novy Pout", A.L. KONDRATIEFF, ancien propriétaire d'un magasin dans la route Vallon et membre d'une secte baptiste et N.F. POLITCHEFF, collaborateur de CHILINE, ancien forçat, condamné à une peine d'emprisonnement à Harbine pour meurtre. Ce criminel joue à l'Union le rôle d'instructeur politique pour la préparation de nouveaux cadres soviétiques. Sont également membres de l'Union le capitaine [illegible], bien connu pour ses atrocités lorsqu'il faisait partie du détachement du Baron UNGERN, V.V. DROZDOFF et V.A. [illegible], anciens collaborateurs des journaux "Shanghai Zaria" et "Slovo". Comme toutes les organisations soviétiques, l'Union possède une "section des femmes" qui organise des soirées dansantes. Il est intéressant de noter que l'un des premiers articles des statuts de l'Union stipule la subordination stricte de ses membres et l'exécution sans discussion par eux de tous les ordres de ses dirigeants. Cet article révèle bien le caractère "Tchékiste" de cette organisation. L'un des membres du comité de l'Union n'a-t-il pas dit, "le G.P.U. possède plus de deux cents agents secrets qu'il ne paye pas". Ces agents travaillent dans de nombreuses organisations russes et étrangères de Shanghai. La majorité des membres de l'Union ont reçu l'ordre de ne pas divulguer leur affiliation à cette organisation. Ils sont tenus de participer aux activités des organisations

d'émigrés et d'en informer l'Union. Ils donnent des renseignements sur les membres des organisations blanches, sur leurs dirigeants, etc... Quand il le faut, ces agents s'efforcent de diriger les activités des organisations blanches dans une fausse voie, insistant sur la mise en vigueur du mot d'ordre : "Nous ne faisons pas de politique", sèment l'animosité, jettent l'opprobre sur les vrais patriotes russes et font l'impossible pour désagréger l'émigration. De puissantes cellules de "personnes désireuses de rentrer en URSS" existent au sein du régiment russe du S.V.C., dans le détachement auxiliaire de la Police Française et à la police spéciale. Le commandement du régiment préférant les soldats de grande taille, sportifs etc, et plusieurs anciens soldats ayant été licenciés, l'infiltration des "Vozvrastchentsi" dans le régiment en a été beaucoup facilitée. La tolérance du commandement à l'égard des opinions politiques de ses hommes favorise également cet état de choses. Tous les ordres émanant de la direction de la Police Municipale et de l'Etat-Major du S.M.C. relatifs à la défense du Settlement sont rapportés immédiatement par des espions bénévoles, au Consulat des Soviets. De nombreux membres de l'Union des "Vozvrastchentsi" ont tâché d'obtenir au cours du conflit, un travail quelconque au delà de la crique de Soochow, en s'engageant comme porteurs, etc... pour surveiller les activités des troupes nippones et en informer le consulat des soviets. Les membres de l'Union au service des grandes usines et entreprises étrangères, y font de l'espionnage économique et servent, parfois d'agents de liaison entre les dirigeants du Komintern et les ouvriers chinois bolchevisants. Ils sont d'habitude en dehors de tout soupçon parce qu'ils sont Russes "blancs". Les membres de la section des femmes de l'Union ont aussi leur champ d'activités. Nombre d'entre elles travaillent comme serveuses dans les bars et

font connaissance avec les soldats et marins étrangers. C'est par l'intermédiaire de la section des femmes qu'est mené le travail de propagande communiste et d'espionnage. C'est par cette voie que certains secrets militaires de la marine américaine sont déjà parvenus à Moscou. C'est ainsi que se trouve sur le Settlement, au centre de la ville, un centre d'espionnage protégé par un détachement spécial de la police municipale. Il est sous la protection de puissances étrangères dont aucune n'est alliée de l'URSS, comme la France, mais sont pour la plupart ennemis du Komintern, tels le Japon, l'Italie, l'Allemagne, les Pays-Bas, la Belgique, etc... Cette anomalie est d'autant plus curieuse que les autorités de la Concession Française, liées étroitement avec les représentants soviétiques (connaissant bien la nature du travail de l'Union des émigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS et craignant d'être entrainées dans un incident avec le Japon, contre lequel est actuellement dirigé tout le travail du Komintern), ont refusé la demande de l'Union de se transférer en Concession Française.

Par conséquent chacun doit comprendre que la politique, des autorités municipales tend à aider directement et ouvertement le Komintern. Le Corps Consulaire doit porter son attention sur ce fait avant qu'il ne provoque de graves incidents. Il faut mettre fin au travail du Komintern dans le Settlement.

SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 1 avril 1938.

RAPPORT

No. 1[illegible]/

Objet: Article invitant les émigrés russes à boycotter les marchandises soviétiques, paru le [illegible] avril dans le journal russe "L'Action".

Référ: Rapport No 1[illegible] du 7 avril 1938. "L'Action".

Ci-joint traduction de l'article invitant les émigrés russes à boycotter les marchandises soviétiques et la liste des magasins soupçonnés de vendre des produits [illegible]. Ces deux articles sont parus le [illegible] avril 1938 dans le journal anti-soviétique "L'Action" (cf. rapport No 1[illegible] du 7 avril 1938).

~~/ N.B.~~
D.[illegible]./V.[illegible].

SIGNE : ROSSI.

Ampliations :
No1-
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No.

Changhai, le 14 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro :

Date : 8 avril 1938

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. [illegible].

Ne donnez pas votre argent aux bolcheviques.

Nombreux sont les émigrés "blancs" qui, volontairement ou non, soutiennent pécuniairement l'existence et les activités du Co intern à l'étranger. Lorsqu'ils achètent des produits soviétiques, les émigrés russes favorisent le commerce de l'URSS et contribuent ainsi à développer le travail forcé en URSS et à renforcer l'influence économique et politique des soviets. L'argent des émigrés permet en outre aux bolcheviques, d'entretenir des agents provocateurs dans leurs milieux. L'émigration russe doit boycotter les marchandises soviétiques. L'argent des émigrés, si péniblement gagné, doit être versé aux magasins "blancs" dont les propriétaires soutiennent la cause russe. Aucune excuse n'est acceptable quand il s'agit de la lutte contre la contagion rouge. Boycottez les magasins des "émigrés désireux de rentrer en URSS" et ceux des citoyens soviétiques. Supprimez toute relation avec ceux qui les soutiennent. Invitez vos amis à suivre cet exemple. Dites à tous : "qui n'est pas avec nous est contre nous".

No.

Changhai, le 14 avril 193 8.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro :

Date : 3 avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. POTI.

Ro cortez :

1. Lafayette Pharmacy.
2. Tailleur Turchin
3. Watso.
4. Kerr's book store.
5. Magasin caucasien de chaussures.
6. Siberian Fur Store.
7. L.A. KOUHANOFF.
8. Universel, 208 Avenue Joffre.
9. Dentiste, Mme OZEROFF.
10. The Dainty.
11. Tailleur VICHNEVSKY.
12. P.J. SHAICHIK, 93 rue Paul Henri.
13. [illegible] MIMET, 943 Avenue Joffre.
14. Avocat "Penkotzi" (PENTKOVSKY).
15. Magasin d'alimentation SPUNT.
16. Peintre en bâtiments RAITZER.
17. 1ère compagnie de fourrures de Sibérie (S.A. DUZEFF).

18. Wasserman's studio.

19. Salon de coiffure [illegible].

20. Magasin "Kamchatka" de [illegible] MINOWLUS.

21. Tailleur Rubinstein.

22. Bijouterie de I. [illegible] KOV [illegible].

23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.

24. Mark's Beauty Parlour.

25. Salon de coiffure "Vienna".

26. Tailleur "Min-Tui".

27. Chemiserie "Era".

28. Magasin "Polard".

29. Café "L'Art".

30. Restaurant "Kavkaz".

Boycottez les magasins et les marchandises soviétiques. Faites en sorte que votre argent n'aille pas à ceux qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques et maintiennent ainsi la propagande rouge. Boycottez tous ceux qui insèrent des annonces dans les publications soviétiques. N'achetez rien aux magasins soviétiques. Qui n'est pas avec nous est contre nous.

SERVICES DE POLICE
SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 19 Avril 1938.

RAPPORT

Objet : "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste (No 3).

No. 1396/2.

Référ : Rapport No 1389/2 du 29/3/38.
Rapport No 1392/2 du 7/4/38.
C. BATOURINE.

Le No 3 de "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste, a paru le 9 Avril. Comme les No1 et No 2, il a été distribué par la poste et à un nombre très restreint d'exemplaires. La Police Internationale n'a pas encore pu saisir un seul exemplaire de "L'Action", ce journal n'étant pas vendu publiquement.

S/H.B.
D.A/V.R.

Le No 3 de "L'Action" est similaire aux numéros précédents. Les autorités des concessions étrangères de Changhai sont à nouveau accusées d'opprimer les émigrés russes. Une lettre adressée à la rédaction accuse l'agent auxiliaire russe No 182 de négligence en service; cet agent n'est pas intervenu dans une affaire de scandale sur la voie publique malgré la plainte d'un passant. Les traductions de cette lettre et des articles dirigés contre les autorités des concessions étrangères de Changhai sont données ci-joint.

Ci-après sommaire succinct du No 3 de "L'Action" :

1. Article signé : Mich. GROTT faisant l'éloge de la politique anti-communiste adoptée par l'Allemagne, l'Italie et plus particulièrement par le Japon. M. GROTT souligne la nécessité pour les Russes de collaborer étroitement avec les puissances signataires de l'accord anti-communiste tri-partite, en tant que cette politique contribue au rétablissement de la Russie Nationale.

3. Article intitulé "Le travail des détectives" accusant les sergents de la Police Internationale SAKLANVSKY et KONOVALOFF d'avoir "monté l'affaire" au cours de laquelle ils arrêtèrent le nommé OUCHAKOFF trouvé en possession d'explosifs. La traduction intégrale de cet article est donnée ci-joint.

4. Article disant qu'un détachement russe serait formé sous peu dans les districts de Changhai occupés par les japonais (voir annexe No II).

4. Compte-rendu de l'état de la caisse de "L'Action" : dons-/ 80,2, abonnements - / 19,80; - total : 100 dollars. Prix de revient des 2 premiers numéros - 100 dollars. En conséquence la rédaction manque actuellement de fonds.

5. Article intitulé "Le mouvement blanc". L'auteur fait appel aux sentiments patriotiques des Russes blancs qu'il invite à soutenir le Fonds National Russe (géré par le Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés russes). Il leur demande de méconnaître les organisations de bienfaisance dont le véritable but des activités est le lucre. Il engage enfin les émigrés russes à repousser tous les provocateurs et les profiteurs en proclamant les mots d'ordre suivants :

A bas les provocateurs et les profiteurs!

Les "blancs" doivent prouver leur patriotisme par l'action et non par les paroles.

Frappez le communisme.

Boycottez les marchandises soviétiques.

Soutenez le Fonds National.

Chômeurs russes! Affiliez-vous au mouvement "blanc".

Employés, ouvriers, entrepreneurs russes, soutenez le Fonds national et le mouvement "blanc".

N'achetez pas de produits soviétiques; n'oubliez pas à verser votre obole au Fonds National Russe.

Commerçants russes! Affiliez-vous au mouvement "blanc". L'acheteur russe vous soutient!

Soutenez le Fonds National Russe.

6. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés Russes de méconnaître l'intensification du chômage parmi les Russes. Les chômeurs sont invités à s'affilier au "mouvement blanc" qui tâchera de leur procurer du travail.

7. Article félicitant le Comité National Russe (Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés Russes) d'avoir eu l'idée d'organiser un restaurant populaire pour les indigents (p.).

8. Note disant que la publication régulière du journal nécessite au moins 400 abonnés (p.[illegible]).

9. Article signé V. PLOTNIKOFF accusant les émigrés d'inertie et de laisser-aller et les invitant à se montrer plus fervents patriotes (p.3).

10. Article intitulé :"On cherche un emplacement" et invitant les "émigrés russes opprimés par les autorités Françaises" à venir habiter dans les régions de Hongkew et de Wayside (la traduction intégrale de cet article est donnée en annexe III).

11. Article accusant le Dr. M.[illegible]AKOFF, Président de la Confrérie Orthodoxe russe d'exploiter cette organisation de bienfaisance pour son profit personnel (p.3).

12. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés russes d'indifférence à l'égard des intérêts de la colonie russe. Il lui oppose les activités du bureau des émigrés russes de Harbine dirigé par . ROMSAEVSKY, "chef capable et énergique" (p.3).

13. Article consacré à la colonie russe de Shanghai. Distinguant entre les sujets soviétiques et ceux qui "désirent rentrer en URSS (membres de l'Union des émigrés désireux de rentrer en URSS) d'une part et les émigrés "blancs" d'autre part, l'auteur

appelle ces derniers à s'unifier sans distinction de partis autour du gouvernement blanc (v.4).

14. Il est de [illegible] journal invite boycotter (v. annexe IV).

15. Lettre anonyme adressée à la présidence accusant l'agent auxiliaire [illegible] No 18 de négligence en service (v. annexe V).

signé : ROSSI.

Ampliations :

No1-
2-
3-
4-
5-
6-

[illegible]

VC
Le Directeur des Services de Police

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° I.

No. 8.

Changhai, le 19 avril 193

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de journal.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro :

Date : 9 avril 1936.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. [illegible].

Le travail des détectives.

Il y a quelques jours, les sous-inspecteurs [illegible] et [illegible], détectives de la Police Internationale se présentaient le nommé O... OUCHAKOFF, au domicile duquel deux révolvers, des bombes et des explosifs ont été trouvés contenus dans une valise. OUCHAKOFF a déclaré que la valise en question a été déposée chez lui par un Russe dont il ignore le nom, arrivé de Harbine. Pourquoi ne penserait-on pas, lorsque l'on connaît l'"excellent" travail des détectives municipaux, que ces émigrés "blancs" (1) ont organisé, tout simplement, une nouvelle "démonstration" de leur "zèle"!

Ces messieurs désireux de gagner les faveurs de leurs chefs, ne s'arrêtent devant aucun scrupule. Ils inventent des crimes et font ensuite une chasse aux "malfaiteurs". Pourquoi le "Russe inconnu" ne serait-il pas l'un des mouchards, que les détectives entretiennent de leurs propres moyens! OUCHAKOFF, confiant,

---

(1) Il s'agit des détectives russes de la S.M.B.

pouvait accepter une valise d[illegible] qui que ce fut. Résultat, C.[illegible] CHOUINARD est en prison et les détectives sont félicités. Ils recevront peut-être une récompense pécuniaire! Les autorités municipales devraient contrôler, de temps en temps, le travail de la police municipale; sans quoi les détectives grisés par leurs succès, accuseront de crimes des personnes tout à fait innocentes.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° II.

No. 8.

Changhai, le 19 Avril 193

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro : 3

Date : 9 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. ROSSI.

Le détachement de la garde.

Le bruit court qu'un détachement spécial sera formé pour la garde des régions occupées (par les japonais). Espérons que les autorités n'engageront pas des "vozvraschentsi" (1) et tous ceux qui sont en rapports avec eux. Souhaitons que le détachement sera non seulement 100 pour 100 "blanc", mais qu'il constituera aussi une ~~unité~~ unité "blanche active". Le détachement de la garde doit être l'élément de base à la lutte active contre les agents communistes et les provocateurs. Luttons activement contre le Komintern.

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(1) Emigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° III.

No. .....

Changhai, le 19 Avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro : 3

Date : 9 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective auxiliaire : V. ROMI.

On cherche un emplacement.

Les émigrés russes sérieusement atteints par la crise du logement, à la suite de la vague des réfugiés, durent, sous menace d'être expulsés à Wenchow (à l'instar de D.I. SMIRNOFF) se conformer aux ordres des autorités françaises relatifs à l'enregistrement de tous les émigrés russes résidant sur la Concession. Un impôt spécial de deux dollars est perçu auprès de toute personne qui se fait enregistrer. Ainsi les émigrés russes qui paient déjà les impôts imposés à tous les résidents de la concession française sont soumis à une nouvelle charge injustifiée. Tous les Russes se rendent bien compte que cette "pression" est le résultat de la servilité des autorités françaises locales à l'égard des dirigents soviétiques et communistes. Nous osons affirmer que l'affaire ne s'arrêtera pas là. "L'appétit vient en mangeant" dit un adage français; la colonie russe doit s'attendre à de nouvelles mesures d'oppression. Le meilleur moyen d'y échapper en particulier pour les Russes "blancs" qui s'occupent activement de politique, est d'aller habiter dans un autre quartier de la ville. Il y a nombre de maisons et de logements abandonnés dans

[illegible] de rapide. Il [illegible] que les [illegible] la situation difficile [illegible] les émigrés russes [illegible] de leur intérêt. Les Russes s'établissant au delà de la [illegible] contribueront sensiblement à rendre prospère ces régions dépeuplées. Les autorités japonaises pourraient faire encore plus pour les indigents russes, sans que leurs intérêts personnels n'en souffrent. Elles pourraient mettre à leur disposition quelques terrains vacants pour la construction de baraques [illegible] héberger les indigents et les chômeurs. Quelques organisations de bienfaisance russe se chargeraient de la construction de ces baraques. L'émigration russe a besoin d'un emploi où elle pourra vivre libre et dans le calme. [illegible] en droit d'espérer que la politique anti-communiste du Japon sera favorable aux émigrés "blancs".

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° IV.

No. .....

Changhai, le 19 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : [illegible]

Provenance : "[illegible]".

Numéro : [illegible]

Date : [illegible] avril [illegible].

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : [illegible] : V. [illegible].

Répétition [illegible] est [illegible] prohibé [illegible]. Faites [illegible] notre argent [illegible] par ceux qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques en [illegible] les publications rouges. N'achetez rien dans les magasins suivants (1) :

1. Lafayette Pharmacy.
2. Tailleur Turchin.
3. [illegible]wetco.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Magasin caucasien de chaussures.
6. Siberian Fur Store.
7. [illegible] SOUHANOFF.
8. Universel, 903 Avenue Joffre.
9. Dentiste, [illegible] OZEROFF.
10. Salon "The Dainty" (Delbuch).

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(1) Cette liste est analogue à celle reproduite dans le No [illegible] de "L'[illegible]" avec cette différence qu'au No [illegible] de cette liste figure le nom "Café Renaissance" alors que dans le No [illegible] le même numéro indique "tailleur Sin Tai".

11. Tailleur VIC[illegible]KY.

12. J. [illegible], [illegible] rue Paul Henri.

13. [illegible], [illegible] avenue Joffre.

14. Avocat "[illegible]" ([illegible]KY).

15. Magasin d'alimentation [illegible]UNT.

16. Peintre en bâtiments R[illegible]ITZER.

17. 1ère compagnie de fourrures de Sibérie ([illegible] DU[illegible]).

18. Vasserman's studio.

19. Salon de coiffure [illegible]. TAGER.

20. Magasin "Kamchatka" de [illegible]. [illegible]NGER.

21. Tailleur Rubinstein.

22. Bijouterie de I. [illegible]IPKOVSKY.

23. Waldemar's Dancing academy.

24. Mark's Beauty Parlour.

25. Salon de coiffure "Vienna".

26. Café Renaissance.

27. Chemiserie "Era".

28. Magasin "Poland".

29. Café "L'Art".

30. Restaurant "Kavkaz".

Sur trente commerçants qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques, 25 sont des juifs. Les dirigeants de la colonie juive doivent noter ce fait et prendre des mesures pour éviter que les Juifs ne favorisent la presse rouge. Les commerçants juifs doivent se rendre compte du pouvoir d'achat considérable de la colonie russe et tâcher de ne pas gâter leurs bonnes relations avec cette dernière.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

ANNEXE N°V.

No.

Changhai, le 1 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "[illegible]".

Numéro : [illegible]

Date : [illegible] avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V.[illegible] I.

Lettre à la rédaction.

"Tchoubarovtzy" (1).

Le 6, à [illegible] h. du soir, alors que je passais devant la "Boulangerie russe", avenue du Roi Albert, je fus accosté par un jeune homme, pris de boisson, me cherchant évidemment querelle. Il plongea sa main dans la poche de mon veston d'où il retira un crayon disant en anglais : Voilà justement ce que je cherchai. Je le priai de me rendre mon crayon, mais il leva la main comme pour me frapper. Je m'éloignais pour éviter un incident; mais il me suivit. Je fus obligé de courir en direction de l'Avenue Joffre. Il courut après moi poussant des cris comme un insensé. Dans l'Avenue Joffre, je rencontrai l'agent auxiliaire russe No 182, accompagné d'un agent chinois. Je lui déclarai qu'un individu causait du scandale dans l'Avenue du Roi Albert et tracassait les passants. Il ne me répondit pas et continua tranquillement son chemin comme s'il n'avait rien à voir dans cette affaire.

signé : "Un passant".

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(1) "Tchoubarovtzy" est le nom sous lequel sont désignés en URSS des vauriens et des rascals. Il provient du nom d'une rue de Moscou, devenue célèbre par les exploits de ces individus.

La réduction [illegible] les faits suivants :

1. [illegible] n, est bien [illegible] nombreux petits [illegible] d'ailleurs pas [illegible] y causent de [illegible] nus [illegible], la police [illegible] l'Extrême-Orient [illegible].

. La partition [illegible] de la "[illegible] Khabaroff" dans la concession Française [illegible] résultat [illegible] l'alliance franco-soviétique.

7. La méfiance [illegible] l'égard de la [illegible] d'un parti [illegible] facile [illegible] fait que parmi les agents du détachement auxiliaire [illegible] se trouvent de nombreux membres du "Komsomol" (Union des Jeunesses communistes) qui évitent d'appréhender dans la rue leurs camarades pris de boisson.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Article de presse.

Provenance: "Shanghai Roopor"

Numéro: 2

Date: 4 avril 1936.

Destination:

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: Détective-auxiliaire : V. [illegible] I.

La défense légale des intérêts des locataires s'impose.

Notre article publié dans le Nol du "Shanghai Roopor" a soulevé un grand intérêt parmi nos lecteurs et motivé de nombreux commentaires.

En effet les locataires ne doivent pas être très rassurés actuellement. Ils sont souvent obligés de recourir à l'assistance judiciaire pour défendre leurs intérêts contre les sous-locataires d'une part et les propriétaires d'immeubles de l'autre. La figure terrifiante de la "house-missi", tant à fois carricaturée sous forme d'un crocodile tenant dans les pattes un paquet de factures, a vécu. Les rôles ont été renversés. Dans la majorité des cas ce sont les locataires qui sont tracassés par leurs sous-locataires.

Bien souvent le sous-locataire qui a toute une famille à loger donne des arrhes ne dépassant pas [illegible] dollars, occupe la pièce et prie le propriétaire "d'attendre quelques jours" pour le paiement du reste du loyer. Pendant ces "quelques jours" doit toujours se produire un événement heureux qui modifiera la si-

tuation. Tantôt il s'agit de l'envoi d'un chèque ou d'un mandat poste, tantôt l'intéressé s'attend à obtenir un emploi, etc... et le locataire promet qu'à la suite de cet heureux événement, il versera le loyer en entier et peut-être même pour plusieurs mois en avance.

Les locataires trouvent sans cesse des raisons abracadabrantes pour retarder le paiement de leur loyer. Tantôt c'est la chambre qui est mal aérée, tantôt le bain n'est pas assez chaud, ou encore les serviteurs chinois sont grossiers et sales. Il faut admettre que ce type de sous-locataire de chambres est très répandu. Ils paient "en principe" et ne payent continuellement.

Pour les expulser, il faut s'adresser à la Cour, car les moyens d'expulsion personnels conduisent trop souvent au si non pas devant la Cour, mais devant le tribunal criminel : les disputes se terminent par des querelles au cours desquelles des coups sont facilement échangés.

Les demandes d'expulsion et de remboursement portées devant la Cour reviennent trop chères et les plaignants ne peuvent s'assurer la défense d'un avocat. C'est pourquoi nombreuses sont les affaires de ce genre où le plaignant recourt au service d'un interprète malhabile (dans la majorité des cas l'un des fournisseurs chinois) qui rédige malhabilement la plainte; ainsi le procès se complique et s'embrouille.

La situation des locataires devient encore plus difficile s'ils ont à faire à des propriétaires jouissant des droits d'exterritorialité.

On se rappelle comment le représentant d'une grande compagnie immobilière procède à une expulsion. Au lieu de s'adresser à la Cour, la Compagnie préfère expulser les locataires par ses propres moyens, avec l'aide de ses employés. En ce qui concerne les locaux commerciaux - on les ferme avec des

cadenas et l'inventaire [illegible] vendu aux enchères.

[illegible]es mécontents ont le droit de porter [illegible] devant la [illegible]our compétente.

Nous pensons que tous les cas déplorables qui nous sont signalés par la presse, n'existeraient pas si l'on créait une association des locataires.

L'organisation de la défense légale d[illegible] intérêts des membres de l'association doit avoir dès le début [illegible] résultats favorables, car l'existence même de cette organisation mettra un frein aux activités arbitraires des propriétaires.

Quelques procès intentés par les membres de l'association éveilleraient le sens des responsabilités.

signé : A[illegible] [illegible]LDOFF.

SERVICES DE POLICE
Service Politique

P. 517

No.

Changhai, le 27 Avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de Presse.

Provenance : Novosty Dnia

Numéro : 116.

Date : 26 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. [illegible] I.

Conservez vos anciens passeports.

Les visas pour les Etats-Unis et pour l'Europe ne sont apposés que sur les passeports délivrés par le Gouvernement de Nankin.

Un représentant de la Police Française nous a déclaré hier que l'enregistrement des émigrés russes se poursuit normalement. Le nombre exact des personnes enregistrées n'a pas encore été relevé car il ne pourra être définitivement établi qu'à la fin de l'enregistrement dont le délai expire le 7 mai.

On ne signale aucun cas de refus de délivrance de la "carte d'identité". Même les personnes qui ont été poursuivies en justice ou qui ont subi des peines de prison sont enregistrées.

Les émigrés croient que ces "cartes d'identité" ou certificats de résidence tiennent lieu de passeports. Il n'en est pas ainsi en réalité.

Il ressort de notre enquête à ce sujet que ces certificats donnent seulement le droit de résider dans la Concession Française.

Les Consuls étrangers ne délivrent des visas que sur présen-

tution des anciens passeports du Gouvernement de Nankin. Cependant dans certains cas particuliers ils font une preuve de bienveillance et ces certificats remplacent les passeports.

Nous avons été informés en outre que ces certificats ne sont pas valables pour la France, dont les représentants consulaires exigent les anciens passeports du Gouvernement de Nankin.

Les Russes désireux de se rendre à Tsingtao, à Dairen ou en d'autres villes occupées par les Japonais se trouvent dans une situation particulièrement difficile. Ils doivent se procurer les passeports du gouvernement Tai Tao. Mais si pour l'obtenir ils sont contraints de rendre leurs anciens passeports il ne leur sera plus possible d'obtenir ultérieurement les visas des Consulat qui ne reconnaissent que les anciens passeports.

Бойкотируйте:

1. Lafayette Pharmacy. Зандуловича.
2. Портной Турчин.
3. Swetco.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Кавказская мастерская обуви.
6. Сибирскій мѣховой магазин.
7. Л. А. Суханова.
8. Universal — 903 Av. Joffre.
9. Зуб. врача Омерова.
10. Салон The Dainty (Дельбух).
11. Портной В. В. Вишневскій.
12. М. Я. Шайчин 93 Paul Henry.
13. M. Annet — 943 Av. Joffre.
14. Прис. пов. Пшиецо (В. И. Пшиковскій).
15. Провиз. маг. Шлунт.
16. Малир Райцер.
17. Первая саб. мѣх. компаніи (С. А. Дельод).
18. Vanderman's фото.
19. Парикмахерская А. Тагера.
20. Маг. «Камчатка» С. Цингауза.
21. Портной Рубинштейн.
22. Юв. маг. Липковскаго.
23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.
24. Mark's beuty parlour
25. Парикмахерская «Вѣчная».
26. Портной, Сан — Тай.
27. Бѣльевой магазин «ERA».
28. Маг. Поланд.
29. Кафе L'art.
30. Ресторан Канада.

Бойкотируйте совѣтскія магазины и товары. Бейте по карману тѣх, кто дает рекламу в сов. изданія и тѣм финансирует красную пропаганду. Бойкотируйте дающих рекламу в совѣтскія изданія. Не покупайте в совѣтских магазинах. Кто не с нами, тот против нас.

Не давайте ваших денег большевикам.

Многіе представители бѣлой эмиграціи сознательно и несознательно, своими средствами поддерживают существованіе и дѣятельность заграничнаго отдѣла коминтерна. Покупая совѣтскіе товары, поддерживая совѣтскую торговлю и коммерсантов, бѣлые эмигранты углубляют принудительный труд пленнцев в СССР, укрѣпляют совѣтское торговое, а с ним и политическое, вліяніе. Таким же образом эмигрантскія деньги помогают большевикам, содержать агентов—разлагателей в средѣ эмигрантов. Русская эмиграція как один человѣк должна отказаться от совѣтских магазинов и товаров. Русскіе трудовые деньги должны итти в бѣлые магазины, владѣльцы которых помогают русскому дѣлу. Никаких отговорок не может быть когда дѣло касается борьбы с красной заразой. Бойкотируйте возвращенцев и совѣтчиков, бойкотируте всѣх кто помогает им. Зовите ваших знакомых и друзей к активному бойкоту, говорите всѣм: кто не с нами, тот против нас.

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F.M. 2
G. 55M-1.38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch/Station/

REPORT

Date May 4, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper - issue No 6.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.S.I.

The sixth issue of the "Activ" appeared on April 30, 1938. Below are translations of items of interest.

1. Article entitled " Municipal pseudo-detectives".

" The so-called "detectives of the Municipal Police, who have not received any special training, are not in a position to organize any correct detective service. All their activities center around the patronizing of informers whom they maintain in the Shanghai underworld at their own expense and sometimes at the expense of the Council. These informers organize crimes with the knowledge of the municipal detectives. Usually these crimes are unravelled with lightning speed and in a very spectacular manner. The detectives display their "brilliant work" and deserve the thanks of their chiefs. Up to the present such tricks have been staged with criminal offenses. Evidently, the large monetary reward offered for disclosing persons keeping arms without permission, enticed the "defenders of law and order" and they schemed a big provocation affair, which resulted in G.Ushakoff being placed before the bar. The would-be detectives Maklaevsky and Konovaloff absolutely unskilled in the profession of police detection, cannot unravel a thing unless they have an inner "source" to the criminal Taking advantage of the special conditions of law procedure which have arisen on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict, these gentlemen deluded the court when they represented Ushakoff as a dangerous terrorist. As a matter of fact, Ushakoff is a victim of the police provocateurs who thrust a dangerous attache case in his hands for safe keeping. The "detectives" watched the safe keeping of this attache case through Chinese servants specially posted for this purpose. The whole game was played with marked cards

D.S.I. Prokofiev
4/5

Possibly Chelikin or the same person as Editor & Publisher of Activ

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
- 4 MAY 1938

S.I.
DBR.
4/5

from the beginning to the end. In vain Maklaevsky excuses himself now by alleging that he had given a warning to Ushakoff. Let him tell this to his Police Chief and also let him him tell who the owner of the attache case is which contained the explosives. The Municipal Authorities must bring the police service up to a proper standard. Detectives must possess an adequate special training. An end must be put to the staging of "mysteries".

2. Extract from an article entitled " It is said that."

" The would be detectives of the Shanghai Municipal Police are unable to unravel the secret of the disappearance of Porter, whose body was found in the Whangpoo at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wharf in Pootung"...

3. Article entitled "Boycott the Soviet newspaper "Novosti Dnia".

" Everybody remembers the closing down of the newspaper "Novosti Dnia" by the Municipal Authorities during the trouble in Shanghai. The removal of the seals from the doors of this "respected" newspaper was effected through ~~through~~ the intercession on the part of the Soviet Consulate to Nanking Government Authorities. According to instructions of the latter, the case against Chilikin which was started by the Municipal Police, was stopped and the newspaper again began to make its appearance. At present, in connection with the red tendencies of British policy, the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council not only refuses to grapple with this nest of red propaganda, but, on the contrary, finances it by paying for the publication of municipal notifications. In the issue dated April 22 two announcements were placed touchingly side by side: one from the Municipal Council regarding

inoculations against cholera and the other regarding the removal of the Soviet Consulate to new premises in Route Say Zoong, House No 10, Passage 100. This fact of the appearance of a Soviet official notification clearly shows that V.Chilikin's newspaper is a Soviet one. Not a single emigre newspaper would be given a Soviet Consulate notification and none of them would publish it either on the front page or on any other page.

Such articles as "Why they were shot",in which the "remarkable" address of the USSR procurator Vishinsky is given, or other articles extolling the progress of the Soviets,published from one paper to another, open the eyes of every impartial reader. This specific odour of mendacious Sovietland does not preclude V.Chilikin - the sharper in subsidies and blackmail- from passing his provocative publication as an emigre paper. This speculator and perverter of public opinion has the insolence to intrude in emigre affairs,speak in the name of the emigres and "defend" the interests of the White Russian community. All his work is directed to bring about the collapse of the Russian emigres,to exaggerate differences of the opinion and misunderstandings and discredit the entire white movement.

It is no secret that V.Chilikin's right hand man is a criminal named Fomicheff who acts as a political instructor in the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai. Everybody remembers the appeal of the Russian Emigrants' Committee to boycott Chilikin's newspaper. We,in turn,call on all thinking Russian nationalists not to be deceived by the "cheap" Soviet propaganda and not to purchase or subscribe to the "Novosti Dnia".

4. Article entitled " We demand that the undermentioned

advertisers remove their advertisements from the pages of the "Novosti Dnia".

Gives a list of about 100 names and addresses of various Russian, foreign and Chinese firms, institutions and individuals in the Settlement and French Concession who advertise in the "Novosti Dnia".

5. Article entitled "Kidnapping of N.M. Druz, Japanese spy".

Gives the details of the alleged kidnapping by agents of the local Chinese authorities on 25-8-37 of a Russian named N.M. Druz, on a charge of being a Japanese spy. Being released from custody during the retreat of the Chinese army from Shanghai, this individual returned here via Hankow-Hongkong on 29-12-37. During the course of an interview with members of the Special Branch, Druz accused one V.I. Labutin and another Russian, whose identity is not known, of having organized the kidnapping. He intended to make a formal complaint against this individual to the police authorities, but later changed his mind. The article in question is a slightly modified version of the story told by Druz and there is little room for doubt that he has authorised Batoorin to publish this information.

The concluding paragraph of this article contains editorial comment, a translation of which reads as follows:-

" We are interested to know -will an investigation be made into this matter by the authorities concerned, or Messrs Labutin and other persons of the same type can continue with impunity their kidnapping activities in the French Concession?"

A. Prokopiev
D.S.I.

SBR.
"4/s".

D.C. (Special Branch)

Obscure Russian - Language Anti-Soviet Weekly Appears

Of obscure origin, a new Russian-language weekly newspaper has so far made four appearances in Shanghai since March 26. The paper, which gives the name of its editor and publisher as a Mrs. V. P. Trindina, has mystified Russian circles here all the more because the name is completely unknown in Russian journalistic circles.

The aim of the paper, evidently, is to spread anti-Soviet propaganda. Calling itself the "Active," the publication announced that it is printed in neither of the two foreign-administered areas, but omits the address of its offices.

Although the paper is priced at 10 cents a copy, it is at present distributed freely through the local post office. It is not believed that its circulation has attained the three-figure mark as yet, as only a limited number of people have been known to have received it.

The publication does not carry any advertisements, the only mention to trade being a campaign for the emigre population to boycott Soviet-manufactured cargo.

The first copy of the paper carried on its front page a photo of Noulens-Ruegg, famous communist propagandist, whose arrest and trial in China several years ago was widely-publicized, and who was recently released. The photograph bore the stamp of the former Chinese police, and presumably has been obtained from police files either in Nantao or Nanking.

The latest copy of the paper, which made its appearance on April 16, carried a bannerline across the front page urging people to "Boycott Soviet Goods."

'Active'

A.S.D. Rokofian.

FILE D-8443

A.P.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE No. S. B. D.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 24, 1938

Subject (in full) The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper - issue No 5.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* C Crawford D.C.

Attached herewith are translations of articles of interest from issue No 5 of the "Activ" dated April 23,1938.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
25 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

D. C. (Special Branch)

S1
25/4

D.S.I. Prokofiev.
C 22/4

Translation from Russian newspaper "ACTIV"
of 23.4.38.

1. Article entitled "What Shall we Eat?"

Commenting on an article appearing in the "Shanghai Rupor" of 19.4.38, in which are described unemployment and poverty prevailing in the local Russian community, the "Activ" writes:-

It is not sufficient to put before the public openly and honestly the question of difficult economic position of Russian emigrants. It is also necessary to give an open and honest reply to this question. The solution of the problem lies in providing work for all unemployed Russian emigrants. Representatives of the Russian community who have entrenched themselves in the Russian Emigrants' Committee, do not wish even to hear about unemployment among Russians. Russian "national" newspapers also had not the courage to write on this subject. Representatives of the French Consulate and Municipal Council of the International Settlement allotted small sums for relief work among refugees from areas affected by the hostilities, but did not go to the root of the question. We cannot reproach the Russian National Committee of inactivity, because this body has only very limited funds. We cannot blame the broad masses of emigrants for the poor support accorded by them to the Russian National Committee, because the majority of them are in need themselves. We expect that those few emigrants who live in comparatively comfortable circumstances will at last understand the difficult position of many thousands of Russians and will actively participate in and contribute to the relief work among the unemployed.

We hope that the authorities of the French Concession and International Settlement, instead of persecuting the "Activ", will consider the Russian problem and adopt a series of measures in order to improve the present difficult economic position of Russian emigrants. No matter how sympathetic the attitude of various charitable ~~attitude of various charitable~~ organizations is towards Russian population, charity is not a solution of the problem. What is wanted is-organization of public works. This is quite within the power of the two municipalities, should

they wish to do so. Moreover, if public works are properly organized, employment can be provided for tens of thousands of Chinese refugees who now overfill all the empty houses, as well as all refugees' camps. Thus, enormous man-power is being wasted. Starvation drives people to commit crimes. The authorities are alarmed by the possibility of epidemics during the summer due to the abnormal congestion of population in the area, but do not propose to go further than preventive innoculations.

The Franco-Soviet pact and the growth of pro-Soviet tendencies among British political leaders do not constitute a good reason for inhuman treatment of Russian emigrants. The Political Section of the French Police objects to our telling the true facts of the situation in the Russian community. But was it possible to remain silent regarding the treacherous kidnapping of D.I. Goostoff, about the "registration tax" imposed by the French authorities on the needy Russian community, about individuals who pursue aims of personal gain under the cover of public activities?

The French authorities should treat the Russian question, generally, and the question of our newspaper, in particular, not from the formal viewpoint only, but should go to the root of the problem. Justice demands that the French authorities, who rely on the Russian Detachment, Russian Volunteers, Russian policemen and on the loyalty of the entire Russian population, realize the catastrophic extent of starvation among Russians and take effective steps in order to relieve the situation.

In the International Settlement, where the Russian Regiment, Russian Volunteers, Russian Specials and many Russians in other municipal departments participate to a considerable extent in the maintaining law and order in the city, an end must be put to the negligent attitude towards the Russian question. Activities of detectives of the type of Emelianoff and Prokofiev arouse hatred and also may lead to riots of starving people and to terrorist acts. Russians want bread and work, but not police repressions.

Following Hitler's advent to power in Austria, 15 countries responded to the outcries against the persecutions of Jews in that country and agreed to admit refugees from Austria. After the appaling distress, prevailing in the Russian community as a result of the recent hostilities, has become apparent, the Municipal authorities, if they are unable to solve the Russian problem by their own means, should render to local Russians assistance in the matter of migration to other countries. Changes of the political situation are no excuse for forgetting elementary principles of humanism."

2. Article entitled "The Work of Renegades" (Shooting sparrows with cannons)

"In those memorable days when foreign owned goods were removed from godowns in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts, when various shady business men, abusing the confidence of the Japanese authorities, removed property worth hundreds of thousands and not belonging to them, members of the Municipal Police were blissfully ignorant of this. Now, when Russian destitutes pick up bits of various articles thrown away and decaying in destroyed houses, municipal detectives display their "gallantry" in the struggle against these "criminals." The Police authorities who permitted colossal thefts and open looting to take place, now endeavour to atone for this by bringing before the court people guilty of having picked up an alarm clock or pair of gloves thrown away by their owners. By discharging their duty in this doubtful manner the detectives hardly will win the gratitude of the public. Residents of this city expect real protection of their property, and not only a show of work.

3. Article entitled "We Refuse To Be Intimidated."

"Agents of the Police, Soviet agents-provocateurs, Soviet citizens and other personages from the underworld are making attempts to intimidate Russian emigrants and isolate them from the White Movement. These miserable attempts to hinder the

growth of national consciousness and the activities of "White" elements are bound to fail. Imaginary fears will gradually lose their power, because the intimidators have no ground to stand on. We cannot be condemned because we, white emigrants, wish to profess our political opinions and endeavour to improve the general position of emigrants. Russian emigrants should not forget that they have not only enemies, but many friends as well. The treacherous kidnapping of D.I. Goostoff, which accounts for the loss of simpathy of Russian emigrants towards the French Authorities, shows that thousands of Russian residents of the French Concession are weak only through lack of organization. The growth of the White Movement will force the authorities to adopt a more considerate and correct attitude towards White Russians. Provocative methods of intimidation are the last shadows of the past.

The authorities of the French Concession and International Settlement will be compelled to recognize the White Movement. The struggle for the legal status of Russian emigrants will result in a complete Russian victory. The French Consulate as well as the Municipal Council will have to take into consideration the opinion of Russian emigrants. It should not be forgotten that Russian community is many thousands strong and constitutes a power that cannot be ignored.

Sch 3
19 " 38

"SLOVO", April 17,1938

Извѣщеніе.

Недоброжелатели и враги Издательства "Слово" распространяют слухи, что газета "Актив" печатается и финансируется Издательством "Слово". Настоящим довожу до всеобщаго свѣдѣнія, что Издательство "Слово" не имѣет абсолютно никакого отношенія к печатанью и финансированію газеты "Актив".

И. М. Алтадуков.
Издатель-редактор И-ва "Слово"

N O T I C E

Enemies and ill-wishers of the "Slovo Publishing Co" are spreading rumours to the effect that the newspaper "ACTIV" is financed and printed by the "Slovo Publishing Co."
I hereby declare for general information that the "Slovo Publishing Co" has nothing whatever to do with the printing or financing of the newspaper "ACTIV".

I.M. Altadukoff
Editor & Publisher of "Slovo".

"Activ" file

MB. 1938

G. Prokopiev
.....
D.S.I.

FILE

DBR. 19/4

C. 19/4

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D.
Date

Date April 18, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper - fourth issue.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crafo

The fourth issue of the "Activ" appeared on April 16. In an article entitled " Our programme" the " Directing Centre of the White Movement" recommends to all white Russian emigrants to participate in the carrying out of the following tasks:-

1. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all political enemies, such as: Soviet citizens, members of the Repatriation Union, Soviet agents and agents-provocateurs.

2. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all persons who utilize these organizations as screens for activities pursuing personal interests.

3. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all inactive elements.

4. Boycott of Soviet goods, shops and enterprises. Wide propaganda of the boycott.

5. Support of business conducted by emigrants.

6. Organization of national mutual aid.

7. Doing away with unemployment among Russian emigrants.

8. Opening of a public dining room where wholesome food could be obtained by emigrants at reasonable prices.

9. Organization of cheap lodging houses, etc.

10. Establishment of an Educational Committee which will take charge of all Russian schools and supervise the education of Russian youth.

11. Exposing agents of the Comintern and obstructing their activities by every possible means.

12. Support and defence of active elements among white Russians. Distribution of our newspaper.

In an article entitled " Can something like this be done in Shanghai?" are described measures adopted by the Japanese authorities in South Manchuria Railway Zone for the improvement of the economic position of Russian emigrants. The concluding paragraph of the article reads as follows:-

" We are in possession of an information to the effect that a plan has been suggested in Shanghai for the organization

of a settlement for Russian emigrants in Kiangwan. It is reported that the carrying out of this plan has been postponed. We hope that the new Chinese government will understand the difficult economic position of Russian emigrants and will cooperate in the realization of this plan and also will accord them certain facilities for commercial and industrial activities."

Article entitled "A hot-bed of propaganda" criticises the French Authorities for allowing various organs ~~of the~~ disseminating communist propaganda, to function in the Concession.

"At the time when China has become the scene of a decisive struggle against Communism, the territory of the French Concession has been transformed into a base of the Comintern under the protection of the French Police. Spies, terrorists, agitators and agents-provocateurs feel perfectly safe in this red island. In addition to official Soviet institutions - these open Soviet dens- secret Soviet centres working on behalf of the Comintern have also found protection and sympathy in the Concession. One of such centres is the Fleet Agency which operates a book-store in Avenue Joffre. This book-store, which is under British protection, openly disseminates communist agitation literature supplied from Moscow. To avoid scandals and misunderstandings of every description, the place is accorded a special protection by the police. ... Taking into consideration the suppression of the "Parus," the deportation of D.I. Goostoff, the making Russian emigrants sign bonds to the effect that they will not engage in any political activities, the introduction of "yellow tickets" for Russian residents and, on the other hand, the open assistance to the Comintern- it is clear that secret Soviet dens will not be persecuted in the French Concession. Only the White Russian press and those who do not

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

wish to abandon their anti-Soviet attitude, will be persecuted. The conclusion from the foregoing is obvious: either the Dah Dao Government should extend their power over the French Concession, or Russian emigrants should leave the concession to an area which is under the control of an anti-Soviet power.

Other articles contain various allegations against certain Russian public organizations as well as individual members of the Russian community.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

DBR.
S/

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 1st, 1938.

Subject The "ACTIV", Russian weekly newspaper - third issue.

Made by S. S. I. Prestley Forwarded by C. Crawford

D.S.I. Pickles
C. 7/4

S.I.
Continue
DBP.
7/4

D.C. (G)

Stop distribution on to Settlement of found. Unregistered.

MUNICIPAL
13 APR. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

S.I.
Impd.

The third issue of the "Activ", an unregistered Russian newspaper, appeared on April 6. The irresponsible character of this anonymous publication has become still more pronounced, as will be seen from the following translation:-

ACTIVISTS' WORK.

A few days ago Detective Sub-Inspectors Malaevsky and Konovaloff attached to headquarters of the Municipal Police arrested one S.A.Ochakoff in whose lodging there found two revolvers, bombs and explosives contained in an attache case. According to the arrested man, the attache case had been left to him for safe keeping by an unknown Russian who arrived from Harbin. Knowing the "remarkable" work of municipal detectives we may presume that this is but another demonstration of the gallant services of these "White" emigrants. Seeking to win the favour of their chiefs, these gentlemen are not averse of creating "crimes" by means of a provocation in order gallantly to catch the "criminals" afterwards. The "unknown Russian" may easily prove to be an informer in the pay of the detectives. It would be a very simple matter to leave the attache case for safe keeping to unsuspecting Ochakoff. As a result, S.A.Ochakoff is in gaol, and the detectives have performed a "brilliant" detection of the crime and-who knows- may be they will get a monetray reward. It would not be altogether out of place for the Municipal authorities to check the criminal investigation work of the Municipal Police from time to time. Otherwise, the detectives carried away by their successes, will begin to "frame up" absolutely innocent people.

The leading article contains a passage eulogizing Anatole Krohin, a Russian youth who stabbed a Soviet consular official in Dairen in 1928 or 1929.

Sir. Noted
D.S.I. 14.4.38

DBP 13/4

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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[illegible] articles contain various malicious allegations against local Russian public organisations including the Russian Students' Committee, the Russian Orthodox Confraternity etc.

On page four appears a list of various commercial enterprises advertising in Soviet newspapers. Russian subjects are urged to boycott these shops. The attention of the leaders of the local Soviet community is drawn to the fact that the enterprises mentioned in the said list, are owned by persons of Russian nationality. The leaders of the Soviet community are advised to take steps in order to discontinue the support of the red press by members of the community if they wish to be on good terms with the Russian community.

A. Prokopiev
S. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 55M 4-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch Subdn/

REPORT

Date April 4, 1938

Subject The "ACTIV", unregistered Russian newspaper - second issue.

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by C. Crawford

The second issue of the "ACTIV", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper, appeared on April 2.

Below is a summarised translation of articles etc. of interest.

1. It is announced on the front page that from March 26, 1938 the SPEED STUDIO, P.O. Box 4039, has ceased to act as distributors of the ACTIV and has nothing whatever to do with the editorial office of this newspaper.

2. Article entitled "Where is D.I. Goostoff?"

"Similarly to the kidnapping of General Kutepoff and General Miller in Paris, Russian journalist and patriot D.I. Goostoff was kidnapped in Shanghai on February 9. The kidnapping was carried out with the knowledge of the French Consul-General. The following individuals were immediately responsible for this dastardly crime: Darly, Chief of the Political Section of the French Police, and his assistant Emelianoff, an ex-Russian officer. According to information to hand, D.I. Goostoff was placed aboard a Greek owned ship and sent to Wenchow where he was handed over to the Chinese authorities. The latter at once arrested Goostoff and incarcerated him without preferring any charges. Several days later he was taken to the interior of China and handed over to the Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Troops. From that time all traces of Goostoff have been lost.

In view of the general indignation in the Russian community against this lawless action of the French authorities certain persons informed the press that steps had been taken in order to rescue Goostoff. Paul Premet, French lawyer, who for a considerable remuneration undertook to represent the interests of D.I. Goostoff,

Copy to M. Johnson

Copy to Branch

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has so far failed to take any useful steps in order to obtain his release. This is very strange, especially when taking into consideration that, apart from his duties to his client, it was he who persuaded D.I. Goostoff to return to the French Concession, thereby enabling the kidnappers to carry out their dirty work and therefore is morally responsible for the affair. White Russian emigrants are indignant over the action taken by the French Police and over the treacherous role and inactivity of the lawyer, and demand that full publicity be given to the facts of the case. The Russian community should be told where Goostoff is. What has been done by his lawyer? An explanation for his kidnapping and what steps have been taken in order to safeguard his life. The Russian community want to know whether or not the method of kidnapping Russian emigrants will be in future sanctioned by the French Authorities and, if not, whether or not persons responsible for this affair will be punished."

3. Article entitled "Inconsistency"

The Dah Dao Government requires all Russian emigrants to take out new passports. In the Settlement and the French Concession, however, where the majority of Russians reside, the old Kuomintang courts still function and the agreement between them and the Police is still in force. It follows therefore that the new passports cannot be valid because the police and the Russian emigrants are still subject to the jurisdiction of the old courts.

"All white Russians, especially those who actively oppose communism, have no protection against the Comintern, which acts through the medium of the Kuomintang members who hold judicial posts. It is necessary to hand over the courts

to the new government and to stop the persecutions of all anti-Soviet elements. In particular, an end must be put to the persecution of our newspaper by the Police of the International Settlement."

4. Article entitled "Russian Ghetto."

Criticizes the French Authorities for the introduction of compulsory registration of Russian residents.

"It looks as if Russians will have to wear yellow armlets or badges so that they might be distinguished from the "respectable" foreigners... All right, but let the French Authorities bear in mind that, when another war breaks out in Europe the French will find themselves in a difficult position, Russians will not save Paris this time... Russian emigrants will not forget the yellow ghetto" ....

5. Article entitled "Police Pressure."

As soon as the "Activ" made its first appearance, "white" employees of the police started to run about in an endeavour to locate the editorial and printing offices of our newspaper. Pressure has been brought to bear on the Speed Studio, which undertook the circulation of the newspaper in foreign countries. It was pointed out that the distribution of the "Activ" was not allowed in Shanghai. However, all Soviet and pro-Soviet papers are sold quite openly. The editorial and printing offices of our newspaper are located beyond the limits of the Settlement and the French Concession, and so far it has not been necessary to register a newspaper published outside this city. Apparently, the "Activ" is undesirable because it is a "white" publication"..

6. Article entitled "A Branch of the G.P.U. under Police protection."

This article contains various allegations against the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai.

"It is well known among Russian emigrants that the

"Repatriation Union" is one of the centres of Soviet espionage. Even the French Police who had been blind to this fact, was obliged to admit it after the kidnapping of General Miller. The search of the premises occupied by the Repatriation Union in Paris and the arrests of its leaders have definitely proved that the Union carried out the functions of a branch of the G.P.U. Its members were implicated in the assassination of Reiss, former agent of the Cheka who deserted the Soviets, and traces of General Miller's kidnappers also led to the same place."

" The Shanghai branch of the Repatriation Union is also working on behalf of the Comintern. Its unofficial protectors are: comrade V.N. Konstantinoff, Soviet Military Attache, who is in charge of Soviet military espionage here, and N.G. Krofeyeff, secretary of the Soviet Consulate, who receives applications for Soviet citizenship."

"It is of interest to note that one of the rules of the Union demands strict obedience to all orders of the leaders of the Union. This exposes the "Chekist" nature of the organization and explains the cynical remark of one of its leaders to the effect that in the Union the G.P.U. has over 200 unpaid agents. The majority of members are forbidden to disclose the fact of their participation in the activities of the Union. They are instructed to penetrate into emigrants' organizations and to report on their activities."

" Strong cells of members of the Union exist in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., and in the Russian Volunteer Detachment of the French Police. When recruiting new men the officers of the Regiment pay much attention to physical qualifications of applicants but are indifferent to their political reliability. All or-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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ders of the S.M.Police and the S.V.C. relating to the defence of of the Settlement immediately become known to the Soviet Consulate through these voluntary spies".

" Many female members of the Union work as waitresses in various bars and mix with foreign soldiers and sailors. Through their medium, espionage and communist propaganda are carried out".

" Thus, under the protection of the treaty powers, many of which are opposed to communism, such as Japan, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium, there exists in the very centre of the Settlement a nest of espionage which enjoys a special police protection. It is of interest to note that the French Authorities who are connected with Soviet representatives and therefore know well the real nature of the Repatriation Union, did not permit this organization to function in the Concession, as they do not wish to be drawn into an incident with Japan, against which country the entire activities of the Comintern are now directed".

"Thus, it is clear to everyone that the policy of the Municipal Authorities is tantamount to a direct and open assistance to the Comintern. Time has come for the Consular Body to turn their attention to this state of affairs, before serious incidents take place. An end must be put to the activities of the Comintern in the Settlement"...

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

DBR.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 5443

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 28, 1938.

"Aktiv" (Action), Russian newspaper - first appearance.

by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.S.

Attached herewith is a copy of the "Aktiv" (Action), a weekly Russian newspaper devoted to the White Movement, which made its first appearance on March 26, 1938.

On the front page of the newspaper it is stated that it is published and edited by one Mrs. V.P. Tryndin. It is not known where its editorial and printing offices are located, but on page 3 the following temporary address is given for communication with the editor: "SPEED STUDIO, P.O. Box 4039, Shanghai, China."

Enquiries at 720-"C" Avenue Foch, the last known address of the "Speed Studio," show that a few days ago all printing presses belonging to this establishment were removed from the premises, but that Mr. C.V. Batoorin, proprietor (or principal partner) of the "Speed Studio", still resides in or visits a room in flat "C". A note was left with a Chinese watchman employed at the place, requesting Batoorin to communicate with the undersigned.

At 10 a.m. on 27/3/38 a telephone call was received from Mr. B. Muzalevsky, Batoorin's friend. Asked about the newspaper, its editor, address and its connection with the "Speed Studio," he said that he had no connection whatever with the newspaper and did not know who its editor was, and where it was printed. He also stated that the printing presses of the "Speed Studio" had been sold by Batoorin to an unknown party and had been removed from the premises a few days ago, probably,

P.A. This seems to be proper Poorin was expecting

D.S.I. Prokofiev

S.1.

D.B.R. 29/3

to Pootung. As to the P.O. Box referred to above, it was temporarily used by the editor of the newspaper in question for communication with foreign countries. He did not know Batoorin's present address.

Enquiries with a view to locating Mrs. V.P. Tryndin, the supposed editor, have so far been without success. Information from other sources indicates that Batoorin, whose enterprise proved to be a failure, approached certain persons recently for a loan of a small sum in order to have the printing presses removed to another address. It is also reported that he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a subsidy from the Japanese for the publication of an anti-communist and pro-Japanese newspaper. Furthermore, he is known to have offered his newspaper for sale to a resident of the Settlement. The small type used in the printing of the "Aktiv" is identical with one of the types used by the "Speed Studio." Previous enquiries (December, 1936) ascertained that P.O. Box 4039 was then rented by B. Muzalevsky, who appears to be Batoorin's partner in the "Speed Studio."

No application was received from the editor of the "Aktiv" for registration of his publication. Moreover, as will be seen from the attached translation, he strongly objects to this procedure.

Taking into consideration the foregoing, it would appear that the newspaper in question is published by G.V. Batoorin and is printed by him at an unknown address, most likely in the area North of the Creek. The general trend of articles appearing in the first issue indicates that this newspaper

F.M.
G. 55M.

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will be printed and distributed surreptitiously.

Attached translation of extracts from the "Aktiv" gives a general idea of the character of this publication.

So far it has not been seen on sale in the Settlement.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Translation of extracts from Russian newspaper entitled "AKTIV", March 26,1938.

1. Leading article.

After a brief review of the internal and external situation in the U.S.S.R., the author comes to the conclusion that

" Time has come for Russian emigrants to wake up and for old combatants to get ready. A new White Day is nearing and calls us for action"....

" The rapid development of the Sino-Japanese conflict has considerably reduced the sphere of influence of the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai. The Japanese Imperial Army who is sweeping communism out of China with an iron broom, has doomed local Soviet representatives to a miserable existence. The field is open for white activities in Shanghai. It's our time and our play now, and we must utilize this favourable situation to our best advantage.....

"The growth of the national consciousness of the Russian community demands an expression by white elements, demands action. The appearance of the first issue of our journal is the beginning of this action".....

2. From article entitled " At the point where interests clash

International Shanghai is a place where conflicting interests of many powers clash. Russian emigrants residing in this city, in order not to be trampled down in this struggle, have, whether they like it or not, to rely on a power who can protect them and will not betray them at a critical moment.

It would be natural for the Authorities of the French Concession where many Russians reside to accord them such protection. Franco-Russian friendship is a tradition of a long standing, and Russian emigrants certainly have many friends among the French people. But friendship is one thing and the policy of the French cabinet - another, not to speak of the attitude of the pink and red elements in France.

" The arm of the Comintern has reached Shanghai through the medium of the French communist party and the Popular Front. The French Consular and Police Authorities in Shanghai have proved their alliance with the U.S.S.R. by dealing a blow to Russian emigrants.. Making Russian residents of the French Concession sign bonds to the effect that they will not engage in politics; registration of Russian emigrants and unlawful levy of registration fees; deportation of Russian journalist Goostoff and handing him over to the Chinese authorities at Wenchow for incarceration - all this shows that Russians cannot trust the French Authorities. Making up a list of persons liable to be deported in future, introduction of a system of mass searching reminds every White Russian of the nightmare of life in the U.S.S.R. where people were put into Black Marias at night time and taken to places of execution without any trial"....

" In the International Settlement, where British influence predominates, servile lackeys, renegades from the midst of White Russian emigrants, endeavour through their informers to penetrate into every white organization in order to obstruct their activities. It looks, as if here, too, the arm of the Comintern is present. The overzealous servants of the Municipal Police forget that their primary duty is to struggle against criminals and not against those who, having been deprived of their motherland, strive to regain it. Russian emigrants have not a few friends in the Settlement. The sympathetic attitude of the British community towards Russian emigrants has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, but no one ever said, no one one ever demanded that Russians should change their political views.. Russian emigrants do not infringe law in the Settlement.. Why then was it necessary for the Special Branch of the Municipal Police to introduce registration of Russian newspapers and organizations? Are Russians really such helpless children that they need a municipal guardian? When the Settlement and the French Concession were passing through critical times, Russians were needed for the maintenance of order and

one asked them about their political convictions. Now, when the danger has passed, it has suddenly became necessary tostudy the Russian question. There is a Russian saying: " Never say: fountain, I will not drink of thy water"....

Let the heads of the Municipal Council take into consideration that Russians have equal rights in the Settlement (vide ratepayers' list) and they cannot be harassed like this only because they have no consular representation. The political section of the Municipal Police should restrain its overzealous servants and employ them ona more useful work for the common welfare.. Russian residents pay municipal rates and taxes not because they want to be obstructed in their own affairs..

At any rate, Russian emigrants cannot, under the present circumstances, rely on the Municipal Authorities, on their gentlemanlike attitude, and may anticipate further trouble...

" The appearance of Soviet advisors and experts in the army of the Nanking Government has caused an alarm among Russian emigrants... Incarceration of Goostoff at Wenchow for the only reason that he, being a Russian nationalist, openly opposed communism, shows that the Chinese government begins to reconsider its attitude towards Russian emigrants and, moreover, not in their favour. This makes it imperative for us to look for protection elsewhere"....

" The local Japanese authorities could do much for the establishment of mutual understanding between active elements from the midst of Russian emigrants and those active elements who have created the powerful group opposing the U.S.S.R. In their struggle against the Comintern they could rely on the support of the White Movement using this cooperation on mutual [illegible] .....